

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 178.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

CITY OF WESTMINSTER LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,  
GREAT SMITH-STREET (NEAR THE ABBEY).

**THE REV. SAMUEL MARTIN** will LECTURE on THURSDAY EVENING, at Half-past Eight, on the TIMES OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Tickets to Members' friends, 6d.; to the public, 1s.  
Subscription to the Institution, giving free admission to all Lectures and Evening Classes, also entitling to the use of the Reading-room, supplied with newspapers, &c., and the Circulating Library of 6,000 volumes in all branches of literature, morals, theology and science, &c., a quarter. Ladies, for the Lectures and use of Library, 3s. Youths (under 18) for Lectures and Evening Classes, 3s.

The Tickets for the next Quarter, commencing April 18th, are now ready.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH ELECTORAL ASSOCIATION.  
FINANCIAL REFORM.

**A PUBLIC MEETING** will be held at the HORNS TAVERN, Kennington, on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1849, to take into consideration the reasons assigned by the Right Hon. T. C. D'Eyncourt for the absence of his name from the division list upon Mr. Cobden's motion for Financial Reform; and upon the general business of the Association.  
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock precisely.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND GENERAL SCIENCE, 37, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND (FIRST FLOOR).  
Established Jan. 1, 1847.

**THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION**, to prepare Candidates for MATRICULATION in the University of London, will be commenced on Wednesday, April 11th, at Six p.m. The Course for M.B. (first examination) at half-past Six, p.m., April 10th; that for B.A. on April 11th, at Twelve o'clock. Fee for each Course, £5 15s. 6d. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to Dr. COOKE, at the Institute, between Twelve and Six, p.m.

CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, CLAPHAM-ROAD.

**A TEA MEETING** of the CONGREGATION and FRIENDS connected with the above CHAPEL, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1849, at the LARGE ROOM of the HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON, to consider the best means of providing additional Chapel accommodation in this rapidly increasing neighbourhood.

D. W. WIRE, Esq., will take the Chair.

The Rev. J. LEIFCHILD, D.D., the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, the Rev. J. ROBINSON, and several other Ministers and friends, are expected to attend.

Tea at Six o'clock precisely. Tickets, 1s. each. May be obtained of the Chapel Keeper; of Messrs. Ward and Son, Printers, Clapham-road; and of Mr. Robertson, Baker, 2, Somerset-place, opposite Kennington-common.

**PROPOSED STATUE** to CROMWELL, at Saint Ives, Huntingdonshire.

"Cromwell was the greatest prince that ever ruled England."—Macaulay's "History of England."  
The friends of civil and religious liberty will rejoice to hear that it is intended to erect a statue to the memory of the great Protector.

Saint Ives was the place at which Cromwell resided at the commencement of his public career, and his signature may still be seen upon the church books.

"Slepe Hall," the site of the house which he occupied, has just been pulled down, and a large and eligible spot of land around it has been purchased whereon to raise the statue.

The following are the Committee:—

GEORGE GAME DAY, Esq., Chairman.	C. P. Tebbutt, Esq.
George Ebenezer Foster, Esq.	Charles Warner, Esq.
Edward Martin, Esq.	Mr. J. B. Ulph.
Potto Brown, Esq.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
Downes Martin, Esq.	George Cooke, Esq.
Henry Vincent, Esq., London.	G. L. Gilling, Esq.
Rev. I. K. Holland.	Mr. T. B. Ulph.
William Hammond, Esq.	

Subscriptions will be received by the Secretaries, St. Ives; by Messrs. FOSTERS, Bankers, St. Ives and Cambridge; and by Messrs. PRESCOTTS and GOSSE, Bankers, Threadneedle-street, London.

I. K. HOLLAND, } Hon. Secretaries.  
T. B. ULPH, }

Saint Ives, March 30, 1849.

HYDROPATHY.—DUNSTABLE, BEDS.

**DR. LAURIE** continues to receive a limited number of PATIENTS. He acquired a knowledge of this method of treatment from Priessnitz, at Grafenberg, and at several institutions at home and abroad, and has practised it with success for some years.

For Terms and Prospectuses address as above.

COALS.

**ROBERT GAMMAN and SON** respectfully inform their friends and connexions, that they have entered into partnership with Mr. G. R. CARTER, the nephew of Messrs. D. and P. CLOVES, who have retired in his favour, and that the business will now be carried on under the firm of GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, at STORE-HOUSE WHARF, RATCLIFF, where future orders will be thankfully received.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

**MR. JOHN DUFRENE**, Merchant, of Leeds, was sent to the Queen's Bench Prison in 1812, and is still there, a period of THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, for refusing to acknowledge the power of the Bankrupt Court, which he conscientiously believes had no power over him.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for his support by the Rev. J. BURNER, Camberwell; Messrs. CARLILES, PITTMAN, and Co., Bow-lane, Chesapeake; and Messrs. BURRUP and Co., 12, Royal Exchange. Subscriptions advertised, £15 3s. 6d.

**THE MERCHANTS and TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and 10, Cooper's-row, Liverpool.  
Incorporated under the Act 7th and 8th Victoria.

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Assurance on Lives and Survivorships.  
Annuities for Old Age, and Endowments for Children, and every description of Life Assurance, may be effected in this Office. All Policies indisputable except in cases of fraud. All the Profits go to the Members. No extra Premium is charged for Officers in the Army or Navy.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices, or of the Agents.  
GEORGE THOMSON, Manager.  
THOMAS MUSGROVE, Secretary.

**SAYCE'S AUSTRALIAN WOOL SUICOAT**.

May suitably be worn with or without a coat under.  
NEW LIGHT OVERCOAT FOR THE SPRING.

TWO GUINEAS.

53, CORNHILL.

**HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING**, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles best suited to make a good set of bedding, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road, London.

A WEEK'S WASH IN 14 HOUR, AND NO LABOUR,  
BY USING

**HARPER TWELVETREES' GENUINE CONCENTRATED WASHING PREPARATION.**

No rubbing is required, and the Linen is rendered of virgin whiteness, whilst not the slightest injury is sustained. Sold in Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.—The 1s. 6d. Bottles contain sufficient for forty-eight gallons of water, which will boil three lots of clothes, being equal to 144 gallons.

All the leading Journals in the Kingdom have spoken favourably of this invaluable process, now adopted in most of the Infirmaries, Asylums, Public Institutions, and Families, throughout the Kingdom.

Manufactured only by Twelvetrees, Brothers, Ink and Blacking Manufacturers, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London; and sold Wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Sutton, Roberts, Hodgkinson, &c. &c. &c.

CAUTION.—No CHEMICAL or POTASH Preparations are introduced, which are so notoriously injurious to Linen.

**BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT**, a first-rate Garment, with Silk Sleeve Linings, &c., &c. Those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and really superior article, at the lowest possible cost, and who are not influenced by mere clap-trap pretension, will study their own interest in inspecting the above, a very large stock to select from. Also of the well-known and deservedly popular WATERPROOF PALLIUM, guaranteed to resist any amount of rain, at 45s. and 50s. The new DEMI-PALLIUM, for morning, business, and general wear, to save a more expensive coat, 25s. to 35s.

W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL.

DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE.

**ON** introducing this extraordinary and highly-important invention it will be necessary, in the first instance, to point out the evils and imperfections arising from all other principles of roasting and preparing coffee at present in use.

Coffee is almost universally roasted in an iron cylinder, which is turned by hand or steam power over a coke fire. The coffee is let in and out of the cylinder by means of a slide, which is the whole length of the cylinder, and which it is next to impossible to render perfectly air-tight; the consequence of this defect is, that the sulphurous and noxious fumes of the coke penetrate into the cylinder and mingle with the coffee. We will suppose, however, the cylinder containing the coffee to be placed over the fire, which is then covered in, cylinder and all, and the process of roasting to be commencing. The first evidence of this fact is the vegetable vapour which is given off by the coffee, and which vapour is more or less impregnated with gallic and mallic acids, which acids, acting upon the iron, form gallates and malates with that metal. The heat continues, the vapour is condensed, and forms a most noxious fluid, which is mingling with the coffee, and by the increasing heat is again vaporized, and is assisted in its destroying work by one of the most powerful acids known; namely, by the pyroligneous acid, which is now beginning to be given off by the coffee most freely. This vicious acid continues forming with the iron the acetate thereof, and imparting the same to the coffee, which receives, in addition, a sulphurous flavour from the coke. It should be observed, that so astonishingly great is the quantity of pyroligneous acid formed, that many ounces may be collected from the roasting of a single hundred weight of the berry. The action of the pyroligneous acid upon either iron or copper cylinders is well known; with the former a compound is formed which, if not decidedly injurious to health, gives to the berry a most acrid and disagreeable flavour; whilst with the latter, the result is verdigris.

Again, by the usual roasting process, which is nothing more nor less than a species of destructive distillation, what possible chance has the aroma of this valuable berry of being properly developed? Supposing, for one moment, that it were properly developed, it is well known to be exceedingly volatile, and would quickly escape through the crevices in the slide of the cylinder; whilst the vegetable vapour, being exceedingly sluggish, and containing the vicious and noxious acids, would remain behind, giving to the coffee that cankerous, acrid, and metallic taste, that renders the infusions of this otherwise most valuable and wholesome berry a beverage avoided by the delicate, and highly injurious to the health of many who consume it.

For guarding against all these evils, and for doing away with all these long-complained-of imperfections, her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant to Dakin and Co. her Royal Letters Patent.

The plan on which "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee" is roasted and prepared is as follows:—The iron cylinder is altogether done away with, and the coffee is never, under any circumstances, allowed to come in contact with iron. A SILVER cylinder is substituted, and the heat is obtained by means of the atmospheric air passed over hot plates, by which plan, as neither the fire, nor the fumes thereof, are in any way allowed to be in contact with the cylinder, the evils arising from the sulphurous vapours of the coke mixing with the coffee are entirely avoided. The Silver cylinder is so constructed, that through apertures made for the purpose, the vegetable vapour which contains the vicious acids from the coffee, is allowed to escape; whilst the apertures being closeable at pleasure, are immediately closed as soon as this, the first part of the process of roasting, is accomplished. The Silver cylinder then becomes air-tight, and the aroma, which otherwise would escape, is condensed on the berry, which thereby contains all its valued and inherent excellence. The Coffee, after being sufficiently roasted in a Silver cylinder, and after being cooled down in a Silver cooler, is ready for purchasers who buy their coffee whole; whilst the coffee that is supplied ground is pulverized between powerful stones, and for better preservation from the atmosphere is recommended to purchasers packed in glass bottles, containing two pounds each, which are corked down air-tight, and sealed with the Royal Arms.

DAKIN and Co. will have great pleasure in showing many testimonials which they have received from the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and gentlemen of the faculty, as to the beneficial effects and advantages of "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee." The following certificate of Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Alkin, the great authorities on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and the sanitary question, will, however, no doubt be deemed conclusive:—

"We hereby certify that we have chemically examined four varieties of coffee, namely, best Mocha, Jamaica, very Fine and Good Plantation (Ceylon) Coffee, both in the raw state, and as prepared and roasted by the patent process of Messrs. Dakin. We have likewise chemically examined samples of the same varieties of coffee, roasted at the same time in the usual way, and the result of this examination is, that in delicacy of flavour, odour, and as an article of diet, the coffee prepared by Messrs. Dakin's process is, in our judgment, superior to that prepared in the ordinary way."

"We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and we find that all the surfaces with which the coffee comes in contact during this process are of silver. We find, also, that great care is taken so to regulate the degree of heat and the mode of its application as to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry or of producing empyreumatic oil is prevented, the separation of acid vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting."

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical view, better adapted than any yet suggested for procuring roasted coffee in a pure and wholesome form."

"ARTHUR ALKIN,

"ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F.R.S.  
Lecturers on Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug. 9, 1848."

PRICE CURRENT OF "DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE."

In addition to the following, DAKIN and Co. have the best Coffees procurable from Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, Sumatra, Java, Padang, St. Domingo, Batavia, Havannah, Brazil, Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c.

	Per lb.	s. d.	s. d.
Common Coffee.....	0 9 to 0 11		
Ceylon..... Good quality.....	1 0 to 1 3		
"      "      "      "      "      "	1 4 to 1 6		
Berblow ..... Fine to finest.....	0 10 to 1 4		
Jamaica .... Good to fine.....	0 11 to 1 4		
"      "      "      "      "      "	1 6 to 1 10		
Costa Rica... A strong and good Coffee .....	1 2 to 1 6		
Mocha..... Choclos old to finest aged .....	1 5 to 1 10		

SELECTED SORTS—Whole or ground.

	s. d.	s. d.
Common Coffee.....	0 10	
Very good and strong .....	1 3	
Very strong and full flavoured.....	1 4	
Rich and fine flavoured Coffee .....	1 6	
Particularly choice Coffee .....	1 8	

The above are also supplied in 2lb. bottles, which bottles are charged 3d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles, containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottles:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Two pounds of good sound Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	2 6	
Two pounds of strong and fine flavoured Coffee, in a sealed bottle .....	3 0	
Two pounds of very choice and excellent Coffee, in a sealed bottle .....	3 6	
Two pounds of the finest old mountain Coffee, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, in a sealed bottle .....	4	

DAKIN and COMPANY, Patentees, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

Gentlemen of science, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and Coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row—within a stone's throw of Number One, where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preparing coffee.



**CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.**, of very superior quality, at exceedingly low prices; viz., the very best Brussels Carpets, 3s. 3d. per yard. Splendid Tapestry ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard. Elegant Damask for Curtains, from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per yard. Superior Four-post Bedstead, with cornices, rings, and rods complete, 34 guineas. Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, stuffed, all horse hair, from 17s. 6d. to 40s. Dining-room Chairs, warranted all horse hair, from 18s. 6d. to 25s. Easy Chairs, in endless variety, from 30s. to 6 guineas. Couches of superior quality, from 84 to 7 guineas. Chamber Chairs, from 2s. to 4s. Japanned French Bedstead, 16s. 6d. Mahogany ditto ditto, 3 guineas to 6 guineas. Marble-top Wash-stand, 36s. 6d. to 5 guineas. 3-ft. Japanned Chest of Drawers, 22s. 6d. 3-ft. Mahogany ditto ditto, from 40s. to 44 guineas. Wool Mattresses, from 14s. Warranted Purified Feather Beds, in linen ticks, from 34 to 7 guineas. Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, from 3s. to 5s. per foot.

## JOHN VOLLUM,

No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON,

Respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, to an inspection of his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, manufactured under his own personal inspection of thoroughly seasoned materials, by first rate workmen. The striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, tawdry articles now so generally introduced to the public, will, upon inspection, be at once apparent to gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Separate show rooms for Bedding, an extensive stock of which is always on sale, guaranteed perfectly purified and ready for immediate use.

The Carpet Department will be found to contain a large and splendid assortment of Velvet Pile, Axminster, Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Cloths, &c.

A choice stock of Silk and Worsted Damasks, Silk Tabouretts, Brocades, Chintzes, &c., of the most novel and *recherché* designs, the prices of which will be found at least 20 per cent. under any other house in LONDON, for articles of the same quality.

The name of VOLLUM has stood pre-eminent for upwards of 42 years for a superior class of Furniture, combined with very low prices, having been established in the immediate locality in the year 1804, and now just removed to No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY; observe, on the right-hand side passing down the City-road towards the Bank.

Families waited upon with patterns and designs without charge if not approved. Detailed Catalogues, containing an accurate guide to persons about commencing housekeeping, to be had gratis, or sent post free.

No charge made for packing country orders.

**COCOA** is a nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, homoeopathic chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

## PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

T. PARKINS (from Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the PALETOT, at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of £3 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats, £27 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Frook do., lined England Cloth, patent finish, with silk, 25 15 0 and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the OXONIAN, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS, Twenty-five Shillings, and FANCY TROUSERS and WAISTCOATS in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

## R. SNOWDEN &amp; CO., PATENTERS.

## PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS.—

It has been proved, by high chemical testimony, as well as by high mercantile authority, that Coffee is rendered more pure and wholesome by SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFYING PRINCIPLE than by any other known process.

It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

Sold only by the Patentees or their Agents, in 1 lb., 2 lb., or 8 lb. canisters, at 1s. 8d. and 2s. per pound, ready ground.

Families wishing to grind their own can have Snowden's ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 8 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

R. SNOWDEN and CO., Patentees of the Purified and Dressed Coffee, City-road and East-road, London.

Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

## PATENT GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS

WAREHOUSE, 546, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 2, Regent-street, City-road, London.

H. HARRISON, late W. E. WASHBOURNE, begs to call attention to the GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS, manufactured by himself under License from the Gutta Percha Company's Patent, which possesses many and great advantages hitherto unattainable. It has those of Cheapness of first Cost, Durability, Lightness, and saving of the expense and trouble of Oiling; and if by any accident it should be cut or broken, is easily repaired, and without expense. H. Harrison also keeps on sale a large assortment of all articles now made of Gutta Percha. Every kind of Riding and Driving Whips; Plaited and Solid Mill-bands and Tubing; Inkstands, Picture-frames, Dessert and Card Plates; Ornaments and Devices in great variety, Fire-buckets, Bowls, and every new article, as soon as they are invented and manufactured.

List of Prices sent free on application by post.

GUTTA PERCHA DUBBING, made by WASHBOURNE; only, is an article which none exposed to the weather, or liable to take cold, should be without; it renders Boots and Shoes, &c., waterproof, soft, and durable, and is invaluable at this changeable season of the year. Sold in pots at 3d., 6d., and 1s., by most Bootmakers and Saddlers.

H. HARRISON'S, late W. E. WASHBOURNE'S Manufactory and Warehouse, 546, Oxford-street, London.

## HAISE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.

## LETTER III.

**GALVANISM A POWERFUL REMEDY IN CASES OF INDIGESTION.**—When we lose power in a limb we know that the nerve which leads from the spine to the limb has ceased to perform its functions; the nerve is paralyzed, the muscles to which it leads are paralyzed, and as a necessary consequence, the limb which possesses those muscles is paralyzed also. Arouse the nerve from its morbid state, so that it may transmit nervous influence to the muscles, and the nerve is no longer paralyzed. It will sound very strange to say that in cases of indigestion the stomach is paralyzed, but such is, nevertheless, the fact. It is the nervous fluid which gives strength to the muscles of the stomach; the secretion of gastric juice depends entirely on the supply of this fluid to the stomach. Cut off the supply of this fluid by dividing the nerves, and the strength of the limb is gone—the power of digestion has ceased. This is no theory; it is founded on fact; for that eminent physiologist, Dr. Wilson Philip, made experiments on animals which left no doubt on the subject. The nerves which supply the stomach with nervous influence, arise from the top of the spine; they are called the eighth pair, and if they are divided so as to prevent the passage of the nervous fluid, it is found that digestion ceases on the instant. Now the doctor had long entertained the opinion that the galvanic fluid and the nervous fluid were identical; and he concluded that, if he could continue the process of digestion by sending a current of Galvanism through the divided nerves, there could be no longer any doubt that Galvanism was capable of performing the same functions as the nervous fluid itself, when acting on the living body. The experiment was made, and the result was that digestion went on fully as well in the stomach of a dog (the eighth pair of nerves being divided as above), by means of a supply of galvanic fluid to the stomach, as if the nerves had been left in a perfect state. For the particulars of this experiment I refer my readers to Dr. Wilson Philip's work, entitled "An Inquiry into the Laws of the Vital Functions." Invalids will now understand why Galvanism is such a powerful remedy in cases of indigestion. It acts in two ways; it first arouses the dormant nerves into action, and then supplies those nerves with that of which they are deficient; viz., the nervous fluid. I can conscientiously state, that in this complaint I succeed nineteen times out of twenty, and even after every other remedy has been tried in vain. On some patients the effects of Galvanism in this complaint are really astonishing; for, after two or three operations, the oppression and uneasiness after eating have vanished, acrid eructations no longer exist, appetite returns, refreshing sleep is welcomed, the depression of spirits has ceased, and the sallowness of the complexion is succeeded by the rosy tinge of health. That indigestion is now a fashionable complaint is well known; but were the great power of Galvanism in this complaint equally well known, there would not be a gentleman's house in the whole kingdom without an efficient galvanic apparatus. In my former letter I stated, that in old standing cases of paralysis I as frequently failed as succeeded. This is a fact; still I contend that Galvanism should be resorted to in the most desperate cases of paralysis, for if it does not cure the patient of this complaint, it will wonderfully improve the general health. Many there are to whom I have supplied my Portable Galvanic Apparatus who have informed me, that although not much benefit could be noticed in their long-standing paralytic complaint, yet it was astonishing how the general health had improved—how they were now enabled to do without medicine—how very much better they slept—how the nervousness had left them, &c. The fact is, Galvanism increased the digestive powers, and hence the reason of the improved state of health. Invalids who may wish to be supplied with my efficient Portable Apparatus may address a line to me, and I will send them all particulars. The most unscientific will not have the least trouble in using it.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, 22, Brunswick-square, London.

**GALVANISM.**—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

## FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

## THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S

Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

## PRESENT TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0	15	0	ea. to 1	2	0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto .....	4	4	0	..	4	10
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar .....	4	16	0	..	5	10
Gondola easy chairs (in leather) .....	1	8	0	..	1	16
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed....	1	1	0	..	1	8
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....	2	0	0	..	3	5
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....	3	4	0	..	3	10
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair ...	2	15	0	..	3	15
Mahogany loo tables, French polished...	2	11	0	..	2	14
Rosewood ditto, on pillars .....	3	10	0	..	4	8
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved .....	3	5	0	..	3	10
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4	13	0	..	5	15
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3	13	6	..	5	5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4	0	0	..	4	15
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6	6	..	..	7	15
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops .....	2	13	6	..	3	13
Dressing tables, en suite .....	2	5	0	..	2	11
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres .....	8	10	0	..	15	0
ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers .....	2	5	0	..	2	15
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0	3	0	..	5	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in. ....	2	1	0	..	17	0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in. ....	0	16	6	..	17	6

Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

## GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

It cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be steeped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented.

JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

## GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

## MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have every where received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

## PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &amp;c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

## PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medals, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers in town or country.

## RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits

all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, £ s. d.			
stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2	12	0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished .....	0	14	6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top			
Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating .....	5	5	0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing.....	0	18	6
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing.....	4	17	
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0	13	6
Rosewood coach to match .....	4	0	0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth.....	3	13	6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany .....	6	6	0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished..	2	19	0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant) .....	4	14	6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles.....	4	14	6
Ditto, very superior.....	£5	15s. 6d.	to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices .....	3	12	6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours ....	1	3	6
Superior ditto.....	1	9	0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices.....	3	10	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames.....	£3	2s. to 10	10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames .....	5s. to	1	13 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Under

Patronage of Royalty, and the authority of the Faculty.

Upwards of Forty Years' Experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

## IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Dover, February 25th, 1848.  
"Sir,—Please to send to Messrs. Barclay and Sons for enclosure another dozen of your excellent Cough Lozenges. Having lately had a severe attack of influenza, attended with violent cough for five days, preventing my lying down in bed, I made trial of your lozenges, and am happy to say, with the blessing of God, they proved of the greatest service, and their use produced almost instantaneous relief. I give you this intelligence from a desire that others might also be led to make the trial. I hope they will experience the same result.  
"I remain, yours truly,  
"O. HAMBRICK."

"To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard."



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 178.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE NATIONAL CHURCH—OF WHOM DOES IT CONSIST?

"We hold," says "the judicious Hooker," "that seeing there is not any man of the Church of England, but the same man is also a member of the Commonwealth, nor any member of the Commonwealth which is not also of the Church of England; therefore, as in a figure triangle the base doth differ from the sides thereof, and yet one and the self-same line is both a base and also a side; a side simply, a base, if it chance to be the bottom and underlie the rest; so, albeit properties and actions of one do cause the name of a Commonwealth, qualities and functions of another sort the name of the Church, to be given to the multitude, yet one and the self-same multitude may in such sort be both. Nay, it is so with us, that no person appertaining to the one can be denied also to be of the other." That which Hooker maintained as a theory, the law of the land treats as a fact. Lord Eldon, in a judgment, upon which we are unable at this moment to lay our hand, said he knew no difference, as to the persons of whom they are composed, between the Church and the State—the Church is the State, and the State is the Church.

We tender our thanks to the "Dissenting Minister," whose trashy publication has provoked attention to the question of Church Property. He takes for granted throughout, that the whole of that property, with the exception, perhaps, of Church-rates, Easter dues, and surplice fees, belongs to the Church, and not to the State—and by the Church he means, sometimes the hierarchy and clergy alone, sometimes these functionaries associated with the laity. Now, we are anxious to direct the notice of our readers to this fact. To the Church, as an *ecclesiastical communion*, comprising, of course, only those who by baptism and subsequent confirmation have been made members of it, the merest fraction of the revenues which are appropriated to its support can be said to belong—by the Church as a *political institution* only, comprehending the whole people, the bulk of what is called by way of distinction Church property is possessed. The Episcopalian sect have not a shadow of a claim to it, in their own right. What the hierarchy and clergy of that sect now enjoy, they enjoy simply as being the selected functionaries of a *National Church*—ceasing to be that, they cease to have the remotest title to the property.

The fairest way of testing the position taken up by those who denounce the resumption of Church property for secular purposes, as "spoliation," is to consider what could be first said on the supposition of the case being reversed—namely, the appropriation of State property to ecclesiastical purposes. Take the clergy reserves, for instance, in Canada. There a certain proportion of yet unallotted land originally belonging to the State, has been set apart for the support of the clergy. Was this a "spoliation" of the State, for the advantage of the Church—this transference of

property from secular to spiritual uses? Who is the State? Substantially, the people of these realms—technically, those officers to whom the people have delegated the business of civil government. May not the State, that is, the people, employ their possessions according to their own will? But the Church of England consists of the self-same people—the hierarchy and the clergy are as much their officers for ecclesiastical purposes, as the lord-lieutenants and magistrates are for political—the Houses of Parliament represent them in the one capacity equally as in the other—the Queen is head of the Church in the same sense as she is head of the State—and all the wealth of the National Church, is wealth belonging to its members—or in other words, the entire community. Why may not the Church, that is, the nation ecclesiastically regarded, transfer its property from spiritual to secular uses, by the consent of the three legislative authorities, as the State, that is the nation politically regarded, by the same authorities, alienate funds from civil to religious purposes?

This reasoning will perhaps be represented as an ingenious quibble about terms—in which justice and morality are entirely lost sight of. Is it so? Let us see.

In all matters of ecclesiastical taxation, law has ever proceeded on the assumption that the National Church comprehends the *whole population*. The Toleration Act—that most inconsistent of statutes—allows those who dissent from the articles, ritual, or discipline of the Establishment, to worship as they think fit, unmolested by penalties, but it leaves them still members of the Church of England. They are the parishioners of the authorized clergyman—they are bound to use his services at the burial of their dead, if compelled by circumstances to seek a grave in the parochial place of sepulture, and to pay him his customary fee—they are assessed for church-rates—they may vote for a churchwarden—and, if neither moral nor ecclesiastical crime can be *proved* against them, they can demand the administration to them of all Church sacraments and offices. On this ground, money is voted by Parliament for building churches, eking out the incomes of colonial bishoprics, paying army, navy, gaol, and workhouse chaplains, and defraying the expenses of Ecclesiastical Commissions—towards which money *all* subjects contribute their due proportion, without the remotest reference to their religious opinions. Why is this, but because, in the eye of law, a national church is the church of the entire community? Well—but are all, without exception, to be taxed for Church purposes, and a select number only to be held entitled to Church possessions?

If the property of the Establishment does not belong to it as a *national church*, meaning by that term the whole people in their ecclesiastical capacity, still less can it belong to the Protestant Episcopalian sect, even if you regard it as consisting of the hierarchy, clergy, and laity of that denomination. Talk of quibbling, truly! By what tenure not based upon the sheerest quibble can this communion hold as its own the revenues it audaciously claims? "It would almost surpass belief," is the cogent remark of James Douglas, of Cavers, "that a Protestant clergyman, subsisting on the residue of Popish benefices, could hesitate for a moment to admit that Church property is public property, for otherwise what right has he to his present living? which, unless the State had the power to divert it from its original intention, must inalienably have belonged to the Popish priesthood; and he who appropriates their goods to his own use, except upon the principle that Church property is public property, is, in terms of his own confession, a robber, and 'spoiler of churches.' But by every mite that a Protestant clergyman receives, he acknowledges this principle that Church property is public property, that the legislature has the right to withdraw it from its original purpose, and to assign it to objects diametrically opposite, provided these objects are supposed to coincide with the greatest possible amount of public good."

History, law, and reason, concur in condemning

the appropriation, by the *officers of the Church*, of that designation which (in reference to the Establishment) belongs to the entire people, and the claim set up by these functionaries for the property vested in the Church's name. The "interests," the "rights," the "possessions," the "lands" of the Church, are the "interests," "rights," "possessions," "lands" of the great English community, looked upon in the aspect of its relation to Christianity, not those of the officers or ministers only. The same people which constitute the Church, constitute the State. By foregoing some of his privileges as a citizen, no man ceases to be a subject—by foregoing some of his ecclesiastical rights no man ceases, politically, to be a member of the Church of England. In a literal sense, therefore, Church property is national property—for the terms which describe it have always been legally interchangeable. Parliament manages the estate of the community for both civil and ecclesiastical purposes—and whenever the community, by the voice of Parliament, shall declare its wise determination to devote no part of its estate to religious objects, it will only be "doing as it will with its own." Unless the people can rob themselves, it is not possible, do what it will, for the State to rob the Church. The transference of money is merely from one pocket to the other of the self-same body.

### CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

THE following are the retrospective clauses, intended to meet the case of Mr. Shore and those seceding clergymen who have exposed themselves to similar liabilities, which appear in the above-mentioned bill, as amended by the Select Committee. Some persons, we believe, had anticipated that Parliament would free Mr. Shore from the necessity of paying the Bishop of Exeter's costs. We never have been of that opinion. The precedent would be a most dangerous one, for the Legislature by an *ex post facto* law to release an individual from costs incurred by a State functionary, albeit an ecclesiastical one, in carrying law into effect. From the first, we pointed out the only condition on which Mr. Shore *can* be released from prison, unless, indeed, which is not at all likely, the Bishop should himself relent. The pecuniary claim against him must be met by his friends. The Crown has no power to interpose between debtor and creditor. Parliament, although it has the power, has not, properly speaking, the right. The public must hold the victim harmless. We now give the retrospective clauses:—

"And be it enacted, that application may be made on behalf of any person in holy orders, having taken the said oaths, who shall now be in gaol under the writ *de contumacia capiendo*, to a judge of any of her Majesty's superior courts, to make an order for the discharge of such person out of custody upon the gaoler, sheriff, or other officer in whose custody such person may be under any such writ; and if it shall be made to appear to the said judge, that such writ hath been issued against such person, upon a *significavit* out of any ecclesiastical court, for contempt in disobeying a sentence of such court, pronounced against such person in any such prosecution or proceeding as aforesaid, or any other contempt of such court, then the said judge shall order such person to be discharged, so soon as the costs lawfully incurred by reason of such prosecution or proceeding, and by reason of the custody and contempt of such person, shall have been paid, and so soon as he shall have made the declaration herein-before mentioned, and transmitted a copy thereof to the bishop in the manner herein-before required; and any such person shall be entitled to make and subscribe such declaration before any visiting justice of the prison or gaol where he is detained in custody who shall tender and administer the same, and subscribe and deliver to such person a certificate thereof without fee or reward; and the declaration so made and subscribed before any visiting justice shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes as if the same had been made and subscribed before justices of the peace, or before the recorder of any city or borough as herein-before provided; and the person so discharged shall be released from all further observance of justice in such prosecution or proceeding, nor shall any further *significavit* be issued out of any ecclesiastical court against such person in the same prosecution or proceeding."

"And be it enacted, that no person ordained as aforesaid who has heretofore taken the said oaths, and shall hereafter make and subscribe and transmit to the bishop the declaration herein-before required, shall be prosecuted or proceeded against or punished in any ecclesiastical court for having previously to the passing of this



Act and subsequently to the taking of such oaths, publicly or privately read prayers, or publicly or privately prayed, or preached, or administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper, in any chapel or building neither consecrated nor licensed for public worship by the bishop of the diocese wherein such chapel or building is situate without any license or authority for so doing from such bishop, or for having committed any breach of the discipline of the said church as a person in holy orders therein."

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

**DISCUSSION AT PONTEFRAC.**—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, March 28th, to receive the Rev. B. Grant, B.A., and Mr. J. Carvell Williams, a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. There was a large attendance, and considerable excitement, occasioned by the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Fox, one of the curates of the town, with an array of books and papers for the purpose of replying to the deputation. On the motion of Samuel Knight, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, the Rev. J. Harrop was called to the chair, and in a few introductory remarks stated the object of the meeting, and begged for both sides a patient and a candid hearing.—Mr. Williams then rose to move a resolution to the effect that a State-church was contrary to both reason and scripture, as well as injurious to religion. Confining himself to the first part of the resolution, he showed, in a most clear and convincing manner, that the union of Church and State was an absurdity throughout. He was frequently applauded by the meeting, who listened to him with marked attention during the whole of his speech, which was of some length. The Rev. Brewin Grant followed, and seconded the resolution. His address, which was one of great power, was mainly directed to an examination of the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor's scriptural argument in favour of a State-church, the absurdity of which he pointed out in a most felicitous manner. The Rev. Mr. Fox then rose to do as he had done when Messrs. Miall and Kingsley visited the town, viz. to defend his Church and contradict what he thought error—a duty which he felt called upon to discharge, notwithstanding that he had neither the eloquence nor the wit of the gentlemen who had addressed them. He said that there was no proof that the union of Church and State in the Mosaic economy had been abrogated; that Christ's declaration, "My kingdom is not of this world," had nothing to do with the question; and that neither Churchmen nor Dissenters had discovered in it any argument against a State-church within the last twenty years. If the system was so bad, why had it not been found out to be so before, instead of having been supported, as it had been, not only in the time of the Jews, but in Heathen and Popish times, at the Reformation, and during the Commonwealth? He then quoted the passages usually selected for such a purpose, from Owen, Flavel, Doddridge, and others, and turning to the deputation, said, that he could not help applying to them, however unwillingly, the language of Job—"No doubt ye are the men; wisdom shall die with you." As for Mr. Noel's book, while he respected the man, he thought his judgment was weak, or he would not have written as he did about the corn-laws. He next proceeded at great length to state that the voluntary principle had failed. He admitted the abuses in the Church, and that it was difficult to remove them; but as to patronage, he did not think so ill of it, because all clergymen were qualified, though he admitted it was not a legal objection to them that they were unconverted men! He also insisted that Dissenters enjoyed endowments, though not from the State, and that the Church's property was given by private individuals. Mr. Fox, who had been heard with exemplary patience for an hour and a quarter, was about to enter into other parts of the question, but the meeting becoming restless, he sat down a little before eleven o'clock. His manner was courteous and temperate, but his style very loose and discursive. The Rev. B. Grant then rose, just to reply in a few brief and pointed sentences. The rev. gentleman had just wasted their time and his strength, in pointing them to the practices of Heathens and Papists, and even to the opinions of Dissenting divines. Anti-state-churchmen chose to think for themselves, and if he could not upset their reasonings, it would be vain though he showed that the whole world was against them. He then, amid tremendous cheering, proceeded to apply his opponent's mode of reasoning to other cases, and reminded them that Job's taunt had, in effect, been levelled at reformers in all ages—Christ himself not excepted. The motion was then put to the vote, when but five hands were held up against it; and a vote of thanks having been moved to the chairman, by J. Barker, Esq. (the Mayor), the meeting dispersed at half-past eleven.—*Leeds Times.*

**DONCASTER.**—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held here on Thursday, the 29th March, in the new Guild Hall, a large and handsome room, which was completely filled. Mr. J. C. Williams, the Secretary of the Association, and Thomas Plint, Esq., of Leeds, were present as a deputation, and addressed the meeting in lengthened speeches, containing, in addition to abundance of arguments, several striking statements, illustrative of the working of the State Church. It was stated by Mr. Hastie, one of the speakers, that the Archbishop of York received the tithes of the parish of Doncaster, amounting to £2,000, and gave but £75 to the clergyman who did the duty. Mr. Plint, in alluding to the general political creed of the clergy,

said, that at the election, when Lord Carlisle was rejected, nineteen out of twenty voted against the Liberal candidates.

**BEVERLEY.**—On Monday, March 26th, a public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Beverley, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association. The greatest interest was excited, and the hall, which will hold about 400 persons, was crowded. There were a considerable number of Churchmen present. Mr. W. Godson was called to the chair. The Rev. W. Young, B.A. (Independent), in an eloquent speech, moved a resolution to the effect that, "in the deliberate judgment of that meeting, the union of the Church with the State was not only an injustice to Dissenters, but an injury to Churchmen; and that its dissolution, effected by peaceful means, and with a proper regard to existing interests, would prove an advantage to religion, a relief to the Government, and a blessing to the whole community." John Kingsley, Esq., seconded the resolution in a long and telling speech. The chairman inquired if any person had anything to say in opposition, but no one replying, the resolution was carried unanimously, amidst much applause. Mr. J. C. Williams, in a beautiful speech, moved a resolution to the effect that, "the meeting, while deeply sympathizing with the Rev. J. Shore, in whose person the principles of religious liberty had been grievously violated, regarded his imprisonment as an additional illustration of the persecuting spirit of a State Church, and viewed that and other ecclesiastical events of recent occurrence, as fresh incentives to vigorous efforts to obtain the separation of the Church from the State." The Rev. R. Johnston (Baptist), seconded this resolution, which, like the other, was carried unanimously and amidst loud cheers. After a vote of thanks to the deputation and chairman, the meeting broke up. We never witnessed a more unanimous and hearty expression of opinion on any subject.

**SCARBOROUGH.**—We were visited by the deputation, Messrs. Kingsley and Williams, on Tuesday, April 3rd. The Mayor had refused the use of the Town Hall upon the plea of conscience, but the meeting assembled in the Odd Fellows' Hall, a room capable of holding about 400 people, which was well filled. An excellent and appropriate speech was made by the Chairman, J. Richardson, Esq., of Leeds; the Rev. T. Rix moved the first resolution; and was followed by Mr. Kingsley, in a speech of great power, and which told admirably upon the people; the Rev. B. Evans proposed the second, which was supported by Mr. Williams, who interested the audience excessively by examining Mr. C. Gillmor's reply to Mr. Noel. At the close of the meeting, a resolution of condolence with Mr. Shore was proposed by Mr. Evans, and seconded by Mr. Wheldon, and adopted enthusiastically by the meeting. Upon the whole, we had an admirable meeting—attendance good, speaking excellent and to the point, and the large assembly responded most heartily to the appeals of the speakers. The deputation, we are assured, the next time they visit Scarborough, will receive a right hearty welcome.

**YORK.**—A public meeting of the members and friends of the British Anti-state-church Association was held on Wednesday evening last, in their weekly place of meeting, the Merchants' Hall, in this city, which was very numerous and respectfully attended. T. S. Watkinson, Esq., occupied the chair, and introduced John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., who, in an able and humorous speech, detailed the mode of bishop-making, exhibiting the manner in which the Establishment is shackled by the State, and deprived of the power of independent action, and illustrating his remarks by a reference to the circumstances connected with the recent elevation of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. J. C. Williams, Esq., followed, and eloquently exposed the evils of the connexion, adverting to the iniquity of the system under which Mr. Shore had been imprisoned, and urging the friends of religious freedom of all creeds to combine in one determined effort to accomplish the dissolution of the union. After votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers, and the announcement that Mr. Miall, and other advocates of religious liberty, would address a public meeting in York, on Friday, the 13th inst., the audience, which had repeatedly testified their satisfaction by hearty bursts of applause, separated.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—On Thursday last, the Anti-state-church Association, held a public meeting in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield. Wright Mellor, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Kingsley, and Mr. Carvell Williams, the deputation, and by the Revs. Messrs. Skinner, Hanson, and Barker, and Henry Edwards, Esq. There were a good number present, but, from the badness of the evening, another meeting elsewhere, and somewhat imperfect arrangements, the audience was not so large as on the occasion of the last meeting.

**GLOUCESTER.**—A public meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association, was held at the Tolsey, in this city, on Thursday evening, to meet the Revs. Samuel Green and Jerome Clapp, as a deputation from the Parent Society. The meeting was a numerous and respectable one. Mr. Samuel Bowly was called to the chair. He said that he was utterly surprised that any individual member of the State Church should be alarmed at the present movement; for surely, if their cause were a good one, they might confidently leave it in the hands of a higher power than that of a civil government. Mr. Woodrow moved the first resolution, to the effect,—"That all legislative interference with religion by civil governments is wrong in principle, and produces injurious effects upon the community at large; therefore, the welfare both of civil government and

Christianity demand an entire separation between the Church and State;" which was seconded by Mr. Manning, and supported by the Rev. Samuel Green, one of the deputation. He exposed many of the evils which he said belonged to an Established Church, with great ability and at considerable length, at the close of which he was very much cheered, and the resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Charles Higgin proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the British Anti-state-church Association, in its principles and modes of operation, is eminently fitted to accomplish the freeing of religion from State control; it is, therefore, deserving of the hearty support of civil rights and religious freedom." It was seconded by Mr. Rees, architect, and ably supported by the Rev. Jerome Clapp, another of the deputation—and we regret our inability, through want of space, to give even an outline of his discourse, which was certainly of a very talented description. The second resolution was also passed unanimously; and the meeting, after being further addressed by the Rev. Thomas M'Donnell, Roman Catholic priest, passed votes of thanks to the chairman and the deputation, and separated at past ten o'clock.—*Gloucester Journal.*

**HALIFAX.**—The fifth lecture in connexion with the Halifax Committee of the Anti-state-church Association was given on Tuesday evening, March 27, in Sion Chapel School, by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., who, in an argumentative style, showed the great evils of the union of the Church with the State. The attendance was good. We hear that a public meeting is to be held on or about the 24th, when E. Miall, Esq., is expected.

## SCOTLAND.

**SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—It will be observed, from an advertisement in our columns to-day, that the annual public meeting of the above Association takes place in Rose-street Church, on Monday next. We understand that, among other topics, the following will be discussed:—The evils of State Churches—the soundness and efficiency of the Voluntary principle—the design of our present statesmen to endow all religious denominations—the need which exists for a more thorough organization of Voluntary Dissenters in Scotland—the recent progress of Voluntaryism both at home and abroad—and the persecution of the Rev. James Shore for seeking, on conscientious grounds, to secede from the Church of England. As these are subjects of deep interest and concern to the friends of civil and religious freedom, and as they are to be handled by a number of able speakers, we cannot doubt that the meeting will be numerously attended, and will tell with effect upon the country.—*Scottish Press.*

**PERTH.**—The seventh of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Perthshire Anti-state-church Association was delivered by the Rev. George Jacque, Auchtermarder, in Dr. Young's church, on the evening of Sunday week. The lecturer read as the subject of discourse, Zechariah iv. 6, and clearly established from it the simplicity of the machinery God has provided for the regeneration of the world, and the nature of the power he has appointed to move that machinery; and, in conclusion, showed the evils that result from any attempt on man's part to use any other. The lecture was characterised throughout by an entirely original train of sentiment and illustration, distinctness of conception, and powerful argument, and delivered with no common energy and eloquence; the best proof of which was evinced in the breathless interest with which the very large audience listened to it throughout the whole time of its delivery—a space of an hour and a half.

**DUNDEE TOWN COUNCIL.**—VOLUNTARIANISM.—At a meeting of this body on Thursday week, Mr. Moyes brought forward a motion to the effect, that the council petition Parliament to make a separation between Church and State. In supporting his motion, Mr. Moyes delivered a speech replete with startling facts and sound arguments. Upwards of fifteen millions (he said) was spent in support of State churches in this country, while these churches embrace not one-third of the population. This amount of money exceeded that paid for the support of Christianity in all the other parts of the world; but this was not the whole expense paid for the support of State churches, for within the last few years upwards of five millions had been voted by Parliament for building churches and other ecclesiastical purposes; upwards of £17,000 had been abstracted by the Scotch clergy, sixteen hundred thousand had been voted to the support of poor clergy; many thousands were annually voted towards the *Regium Donum* in England and Ireland; eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight pounds eight shillings and sixpence had been paid yearly to a tribe of ecclesiastics in Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., exclusive of what is paid by the dependencies themselves. Besides, colonial bishops and their subalterns, ecclesiastical, parliamentary commissioners had to be provided for. There was also about a million of church rates paid in England. They had likewise to pay £6,000 yearly for these to the commissioners and other expenses connected with their board. Mr. Low, in seconding the motion, made a pertinent allusion to the half-and-half voluntaries of our day:—Some people (he said) are opposed to all existing establishments, while they adhered to the principle. They say it is possible for the Church to be united with the State, and yet retain her purity and independence,—that she may be supported by the public money while the State has no control in the management of her affairs; and they admit that the people should not be taxed for the support of error. This is a mere illusion,



Every religious body consider themselves nearest the truth, and who is to judge between truth and error—surely not statesmen composed of all religious denominations and of no religious denomination? If an intelligent Christian statesman was appealed to, he would say I am not to judge other men's consciences. If he was a man who cared nothing about religion, he would say, betwixt any contending parties, you may be all right or you may be all wrong, and he might add, there does not appear to be much difference betwixt Episcopacy and Popery; but if a just man, he would see the palpable injustice of taxing one man for the religion of another, and especially to compel the poor to support the church of the rich, as is done in Ireland. The best means of preventing the endowment of error, is to leave all sects and parties to their own legitimate resources, put all denominations on a level, leave ministers of religion to their own proper work, and statesmen to theirs, and the affairs of the Church and State would be better managed. Bailie Clark, seconded by Mr. Spankie, moved the previous question: but on the suggestion of the Lord Provost, the debate was adjourned for a week. The discussion was resumed and concluded at its meeting on Thursday, when the following motion by the Provost was carried:—"That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, to be submitted to next meeting of council, praying Parliament to consider in what manner the ecclesiastical revenues can be best applied for the benefit of all classes of the community, respect being had to the claims and rights of the present incumbents."

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—Mr. Miall and Mr. Vincent commence a tour in Scotland on Monday next, visiting Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Glasgow. Mr. Miall, in company with Mr. Plint, of Leeds, is to attend a meeting at York on Friday next. To-morrow night a public meeting is to be held in the Concert-room, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. Next week Mr. Burnet and the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, attend a meeting at Baintree, and Mr. Burnet and the Secretary one at Chelmsford.

**AN HON. AND REV. AND PUSEYISTICAL GREY.**—The living of Morpeth is in the gift of the Earls of Carlisle. The present rector is the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, a brother of our colonial minister, and the husband of Lady Elizabeth, the sister of the present Earl of Carlisle. Now, you would scarcely believe that the brother of Earl Grey, in the cousin of the very evangelical Home Secretary, and in the brother-in-law of the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, is the rankest Puseyite out of the pale of the Church of Rome. Yet so it is. Our experience of Puseyite churches has not been small. We have seen them in the diocese of London, where they are tolerated—in the diocese of Exeter, where they are cherished. But of all the examples we ever saw, none have come up to Mr. Grey's church, at Morpeth. We sought for the holy water instinctively. —*Daily News*.

**A CLERICAL PROCLAMATION.**—The following singular address, which speaks for itself, has been issued by the Rev. Joshua King:—

TO THE INHABITANTS OF OXTON.

I fully authorize and employ Mr. Peter Nichols to collect and receive for me all arrears of Easter dues, &c., from the inhabitant householders of Oxtou, due at Easter, 1848, as I propose relinquishing all claim to them in future in favour of the Rev. Wm. Cockcroft, to augment his income. Small as the payments have heretofore been, they will be still further reduced by the charge of 8d. for eggs in Lent, and the garden penny being merged as a tithe in the commutation of the tithes. No honest man will attempt to take advantage of my forbearance for not rigidly enforcing payment every year, which might readily have been done by summoning all defaulters before the magistrates; but, trusting to the disposition of all parties to act honestly, I forbore putting them to extraordinary expenses. My motives will, doubtless, be properly appreciated; and all who have the least pretensions to the character of honest men will, with as little delay as possible, settle their accounts.

Woodchurch Rectory, February 7, 1849.

The payments in future to be made, which are fixed by the leases deposited in the bishop's registrar's office in Chester, which payments were fixed several hundred years ago, will be:—For every man and wife, or housekeeper, 6d.; smoke, 1d.; every person above 16 years of age, born in the parish, 1d.; ditto, if born out of the parish, 2d.; every tradesman, 4d.

N.B.—The payments may be enforced by a summons from the magistrates, and all expenses must be defrayed by the persons proceeded against.

**BISHOP OF EXETER AND GORHAM.**—A decision in the Rev. Mr. Gorham's favour is confidently expected; but whether the Judge will give his judgment in detail or not is rather problematical. It is, however, anticipated that he will merely decree his induction. It is considered, that at his ordination he merely engaged to "use" the liturgical form of baptism designated in the Ritual, and no more. The costs are said to be enormous, but voluntary aid has been offered by the upper classes to a very large amount.

**EASTER DUES AT THIRSK.**—For fourpence, said to be due from Thomas Yeates, for "tithes, offerings, oblations, and obvention, for the two years last past," Robert Adams, the agent, has actually procured a distraint, and the following articles were sold on Monday—value two pounds, two shillings, and three-half-pence—for a supposed claim of fourpence; comment is superfluous:—Articles seized—84 lbs. lump sugar at 6d. £2 2s., 10½ lbs. lard at 6d., 5s. 4d.—£2 7s. 4½d.; cash returned 5s. 3d.—£2 2s. 1½d.—*Leeds Mercury*.

## CASE OF MR. SHORE.

**MR. SHORE IN PRISON.**—Mr. Shore continues to be visited by the friends of civil and religious liberty from distant parts of England, and the messages of sympathy are sent from many public meetings. At Bradford, in Yorkshire, a large meeting has been held, from which H. Forbes, Esq., the public spirited alderman of that town, came as a deputation. The honourable gentleman visited Mr. Shore on Monday and Tuesday, bearing with him an address of condolence and sympathy, and the hearty expression of a firm declaration to work not only for his release from prison, but for the final removal of all State shackles from the conscience. Another visitor has also been, — Anderton, Esq., the liberal member of the Common Council of London, who, in conjunction with other good men and true, has been in open and effective warfare against the Ecclesiastical Courts. Mr. Thompson, an active promoter of evangelical views in Scotland, has also visited the good man in the goal. The Bristol Deputation, who were charged with an address of condolence from the great meeting in Broadmead, arrived at Exeter on Friday (this) morning. They consist of Solomon Leonard, Esq., Rev. G. H. Davis, Rev. W. Gregory, and Rev. H. I. Roper, and have visited Mr. Shore in prison. —*Western Times*.

We learn from the *Plymouth Journal*, that the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Lord High Steward of the Queen's Household, and Lord Lieutenant of Devon, has contributed the sum of twenty pounds towards the fund for the relief of Mr. Shore, which the noble Earl transmitted in a letter, from which the following is an extract:—"In doing so, however, I wish not to be misunderstood. As the legality of the proceedings against you has been affirmed by every court, civil as well as ecclesiastical, to which they have been referred, I cannot impugn, though I may regret, the conduct of those by whom such proceedings were instituted, but I have a right to denounce the inconsistency and justice of that state of the law under which, as we have so frequently seen of late, clergymen seceding from the Church of England are allowed to undertake the ministry of the Church of Rome; whilst those who, like yourself, desire to devote their services to a Dissenting congregation, subject themselves thereby to prosecutions and costs."

**MEETING AT FINCHLEY.**—A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., at Finchley, the object of which was to express sympathy with the Church-law martyr; to arouse a just indignation against a law which permits an individual to be persecuted for Nonconformity; and to seek, by legislative enactment, a repeal of all such laws as interfere with the consciences of men, of whatever degree. The meeting was held under the presidency of J. H. Puget, Esq., a Churchman; and was addressed, after prayer by the Rev. S. S. England, by the Rev. A. Stewart, of Barnet, Rev. Mr. Hatch, of Highgate, W. H. Ashurst, Esq., of London, Mr. J. Soul, of the Orphan Working-school, Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, Edward Miall, Esq., and Robert Warton, Esq., of Finchley. The speech of Mr. Stewart was an earnest one, and went at once to the source of the evil—the State Church—which brought up the Chairman, who stated, he did not consent to preside at a meeting for the separation of Church and State, and requested the speakers to keep to Mr. Shore's case alone. The succeeding speeches were, however, of a kind which left no doubt on the minds of the auditory that the evils under which Mr. Shore has been, and is now suffering, arise solely from this national sin, and can only be eradicated by breaking the bands of the Church asunder, that the preachers, as well as the gospel, may be free. The meeting was enthusiastic, and even the Chairman was led to join in the general acclamation. Considering that Church principles and Church bigotry are rampant in the neighbourhood of Finchley, it was a good beginning; and it is to be hoped that the Rev. Mr. Birch, and the earnest friends by whom he is surrounded, will prove by their conduct that their principles are worth contending for, and defending, against priestly arrogance and interference.

**MEETING AT LEICESTER.**—On Thursday evening, a public meeting was held in the New Hall, Leicester, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the inhabitants with the Rev. J. Shore, under his cruel persecution and imprisonment by the Bishop of Exeter. The attendance was very numerous from the outset, although the proceedings commenced punctually at seven o'clock, and shortly became inconveniently crowded. Among those present we noticed the Revs. C. Berry, J. P. Mursell, S. Kay, T. Stevenson, Dr. Legge, J. Goadby, J. Wallis, and Barnett. Messrs. J. Cripps, G. Toller, J. F. Hollings, G. Franklin, T. Corah, W. Baines, G. Baines, J. Collier, J. Williams, C. Billson, Davenport, C. Gould, J. B. Eames, S. Viccars, T. Viccars, G. Stevenson, J. Gibson, E. S. Ellis, J. F. Winks, J. Nunneley, R. Scampton, J. Swain, R. Harris, jun., J. Shardlow, R. Marshall, J. Baines, J. S. Sargeant, C. Goddard, S. Carter, J. Shenton, &c. J. Cripps, Esq., occupied the chair. The first resolution was moved by the Rev. S. Kay, and expressed the indignation of the meeting at the tyrannical treatment of Mr. Shore by his diocesan, their sympathy with him under his persecution, and their admiration of his conduct. The Rev. Charles Berry seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. —Dr. Legge moved the second resolution, which forcibly declared the imprisonment of Mr. Shore to be a violation of the spirit of the times, and a betrayal of the first principles of religious liberty; showed its connexion with the tendency of the Anglican church to retrograde toward Romanism; but at the same time

pointed out that all such events must ultimately accelerate the progress of the principles they were intended to retard, and having read it, enforced it in one of the most eloquent addresses we have listened to for some time. The Rev. T. Stevenson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. J. P. Mursell moved the third resolution, which declared that the meeting would not aid in defraying the costs for which Mr. Shore was imprisoned, particularly as he had paid his own, neither would it interfere as to the canons of the Church; but it would call (by petition) upon the House of Commons to take immediate steps for Mr. Shore's liberation from his unrighteous bondage—and supported the ground taken in it in a brief but effective address. The Rev. A. Sutton seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, stated that only last Sunday, a young woman in service in a Church of England family in Leicester, wishing to be allowed to attend her own (Baptist) place of worship, they insisted on her going to church instead: she refused—and was locked up by them in the house [loud cries of "Shame!"] This resolution was also carried unanimously. —The Rev. J. Smedmore moved the next resolution, introducing an address to Mr. Shore; seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lomas, supported by Mr. W. Baines, and adopted unanimously. —Mr. J. F. Winks moved the adoption of the following petition to the House of Commons; which was seconded by Mr. E. S. Ellis (who stated that his father and Mr. Harris were unavoidably and unwillingly absent), and adopted:—

Showeth,—That your petitioners have long cherished and upheld the principles of civil and religious liberty, and deeming them to be grossly violated in the prosecution of the Rev. James Shore, M.A., do entreat your honourable House to interfere for his immediate release, and by timely legislation to render impossible the recurrence of all impediments to, or outrages upon, the sacred right of every Englishman to follow the dictates of his conscientious belief.—And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Mr. J. F. Hollings proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and (as a member of the Church of England) expressed his feelings of shame and indignation that such an occurrence as the imprisonment of Mr. Shore should have occurred in the nineteenth century. Mr. Mursell seconded the motion; and the Chairman having acknowledged it, the meeting broke up shortly after ten o'clock. —*Leicester Mercury*.

Meetings for the same purpose have also been held at Stonehouse, in the Town-hall, over which Admiral Thomas presided; and at Risle, the Lord Provost in the chair—magistrates, councillors, and ministers attending in unusual numbers.

**BRISTOL.**—The meeting held in Bristol, on the 6th, was attended by upwards of 2,000 persons, and no fewer than 2,000 more went away unable to gain admission, after the commencement of the proceedings. The speeches have been published, and are advertised in our columns to-day.

## PARISH OF ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN ABOVE BARS.—TITHE DISPUTE.

Such of our readers as are in the habit of filing the *Nonconformist*, will find, in the number of the 2nd of December, 1846, more than a column devoted to this most unseemly collision between the incumbent, and those of his parishioners of the "Upper Liberty," of whom an impost called "tithe" is demanded, which has now been going on for more than twenty-five years; and yet the point in dispute, as far as the rector is concerned, who may be considered almost an absentee, is, whether he shall, by these vexatious proceedings, add one hundred *per annum*\* more to this already richly endowed living—said to be worth considerably more than £2,000 annually. We subjoin a report from the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday last:—

"**CLERKENWELL.**—Several householders of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, were summoned before Mr. Combe, at the instance of the Rev. James Travers Robinson, the rector, for refusing to pay tithes. Mr. Pontifex, the vestry clerk, and solicitor to the rector, attended for the prosecution.

"The parties summoned did not appear; and, in all cases, with the exception of one, orders were made upon them to pay. In this instance it appeared that the defendant was summoned for two 20s., being two years' dues from the 25th of March, 1847, to 1849, and the demand was made by the collector for both sums at the same time, when application ought to have been made for the separate sums, after they had become due, which had not been done by the collector. Some discussion ensued on this point between the solicitor and the bench, when Mr. Combe said that this was required by the statute, and was so stated in their printed form. The application should be made within two years next after the tithe became due or payable. He inquired who drew up the form?

"Mr. Pontifex: Our special pleader.

"Mr. Combe said they had better lay the matter before their special pleader; they had summoned for two 20s., and, under the circumstances, they could only claim one; and he would not decide in the case.

"Mr. Pontifex said he would take counsel's opinion on the case. The parties then left the Court."

Here, then, according to the magistrate, is a "screw loose," and we do not wonder at it. Our only wonder is that the parishioners, by not making common cause, suffer themselves to be worried from year to year by every species of vexatious and unchristian litigation. At one time claims were made for six and eight years in the very teeth of the Act of 5 and 6 William IV. cap. 74, which forbids any demand beyond two years, or appeal to any other

\* The rector is only rated upon £100 as the proceeds of this impost.



Act and subsequently to the taking of such oaths, publicly or privately read prayers, or publicly or privately prayed, or preached, or administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper, in any chapel or building neither consecrated nor licensed for public worship by the bishop of the diocese wherein such chapel or building is situate without any license or authority for so doing from such bishop, or for having committed any breach of the discipline of the said church as a person in holy orders therein."

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

**DISCUSSION AT PONTEFRAC.**—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, March 28th, to receive the Rev. B. Grant, B.A., and Mr. J. Carvell Williams, a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. There was a large attendance, and considerable excitement, occasioned by the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Fox, one of the curates of the town, with an array of books and papers for the purpose of replying to the deputation. On the motion of Samuel Knight, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, the Rev. J. Harrop was called to the chair, and in a few introductory remarks stated the object of the meeting, and begged for both sides a patient and a candid hearing.—Mr. Williams then rose to move a resolution to the effect that a State-church was contrary to both reason and scripture, as well as injurious to religion. Confining himself to the first part of the resolution, he showed, in a most clear and convincing manner, that the union of Church and State was an absurdity throughout. He was frequently applauded by the meeting, who listened to him with marked attention during the whole of his speech, which was of some length. The Rev. Brewin Grant followed, and seconded the resolution. His address, which was one of great power, was mainly directed to an examination of the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor's scriptural argument in favour of a State-church, the absurdity of which he pointed out in a most felicitous manner. The Rev. Mr. Fox then rose to do as he had done when Messrs. Miall and Kingsley visited the town, viz. to defend his Church and contradict what he thought error—a duty which he felt called upon to discharge, notwithstanding that he had neither the eloquence nor the wit of the gentlemen who had addressed them. He said that there was no proof that the union of Church and State in the Mosaic economy had been abrogated; that Christ's declaration, "My kingdom is not of this world," had nothing to do with the question; and that neither Churchmen nor Dissenters had discovered in it any argument against a State-church within the last twenty years. If the system was so bad, why had it not been found out to be so before, instead of having been supported, as it had been, not only in the time of the Jews, but in Heathen and Popish times, at the Reformation, and during the Commonwealth? He then quoted the passages usually selected for such a purpose, from Owen, Flavel, Doddridge, and others, and turning to the deputation, said, that he could not help applying to them, however unwillingly, the language of Job—"No doubt ye are the men; wisdom shall die with you." As for Mr. Noel's book, while he respected the man, he thought his judgment was weak, or he would not have written as he did about the corn-laws. He next proceeded at great length to state that the voluntary principle had failed. He admitted the abuses in the Church, and that it was difficult to remove them; but as to patronage, he did not think so ill of it, because all clergymen were qualified, though he admitted it was not a legal objection to them that they were unconverted men! He also insisted that Dissenters enjoyed endowments, though not from the State, and that the Church's property was given by private individuals. Mr. Fox, who had been heard with exemplary patience for an hour and a quarter, was about to enter into other parts of the question, but the meeting becoming restless, he sat down a little before eleven o'clock. His manner was courteous and temperate, but his style very loose and discursive. The Rev. B. Grant then rose, just to reply in a few brief and pointed sentences. The rev. gentleman had just wasted their time and his strength, in pointing them to the practices of Heathens and Papists, and even to the opinions of Dissenting divines. Anti-state-churchmen chose to think for themselves, and if he could not upset their reasonings, it would be vain though he showed that the whole world was against them. He then, amid tremendous cheering, proceeded to apply his opponent's mode of reasoning to other cases, and reminded them that Job's taunt had, in effect, been levelled at reformers in all ages—Christ himself not excepted. The motion was then put to the vote, when but five hands were held up against it; and a vote of thanks having been moved to the chairman, by J. Barker, Esq. (the Mayor), the meeting dispersed at half-past eleven.—*Leeds Times*.

**DONCASTER.**—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held here on Thursday, the 29th March, in the new Guild Hall, a large and handsome room, which was completely filled. Mr. J. C. Williams, the Secretary of the Association, and Thomas Plint, Esq., of Leeds, were present as a deputation, and addressed the meeting in lengthened speeches, containing, in addition to abundance of arguments, several striking statements, illustrative of the working of the State Church. It was stated by Mr. Hastie, one of the speakers, that the Archbishop of York received the tithes of the parish of Doncaster, amounting to £2,000, and gave but £75 to the clergyman who did the duty. Mr. Plint, in alluding to the general political creed of the clergy,

said, that at the election, when Lord Carlisle was rejected, nineteen out of twenty voted against the Liberal candidates.

**BEVERLEY.**—On Monday, March 26th, a public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Beverley, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association. The greatest interest was excited, and the hall, which will hold about 400 persons, was crowded. There were a considerable number of Churchmen present. Mr. W. Godson was called to the chair. The Rev. W. Young, B.A. (Independent), in an eloquent speech, moved a resolution to the effect that, "in the deliberate judgment of that meeting, the union of the Church with the State was not only an injustice to Dissenters, but an injury to Churchmen; and that its dissolution, effected by peaceful means, and with a proper regard to existing interests, would prove an advantage to religion, a relief to the Government, and a blessing to the whole community." John Kingsley, Esq., seconded the resolution in a long and telling speech. The chairman inquired if any person had anything to say in opposition, but no one replying, the resolution was carried unanimously, amidst much applause. Mr. J. C. Williams, in a beautiful speech, moved a resolution to the effect that, "the meeting, while deeply sympathizing with the Rev. J. Shore, in whose person the principles of religious liberty had been grievously violated, regarded his imprisonment as an additional illustration of the persecuting spirit of a State Church, and viewed that and other ecclesiastical events of recent occurrence, as fresh incentives to vigorous efforts to obtain the separation of the Church from the State." The Rev. R. Johnston (Baptist), seconded this resolution, which, like the other, was carried unanimously and amidst loud cheers. After a vote of thanks to the deputation and chairman, the meeting broke up. We never witnessed a more unanimous and hearty expression of opinion on any subject.

**SCARBOROUGH.**—We were visited by the deputation, Messrs. Kingsley and Williams, on Tuesday, April 3rd. The Mayor had refused the use of the Town Hall upon the plea of conscience, but the meeting assembled in the Odd Fellows' Hall, a room capable of holding about 400 people, which was well filled. An excellent and appropriate speech was made by the Chairman, J. Richardson, Esq., of Leeds; the Rev. T. Rix moved the first resolution; and was followed by Mr. Kingsley, in a speech of great power, and which told admirably upon the people; the Rev. B. Evans proposed the second, which was supported by Mr. Williams, who interested the audience excessively by examining Mr. C. Gillmor's reply to Mr. Noel. At the close of the meeting, a resolution of condolence with Mr. Shore was proposed by Mr. Evans, and seconded by Mr. Wheldon, and adopted enthusiastically by the meeting. Upon the whole, we had an admirable meeting—attendance good, speaking excellent and to the point, and the large assembly responded most heartily to the appeals of the speakers. The deputation, we are assured, the next time they visit Scarborough, will receive a right hearty welcome.

**YORK.**—A public meeting of the members and friends of the British Anti-state-church Association was held on Wednesday evening last, in their weekly place of meeting, the Merchants' Hall, in this city, which was very numerous and respectfully attended. T. S. Watkinson, Esq., occupied the chair, and introduced John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., who, in an able and humorous speech, detailed the mode of bishop-making, exhibiting the manner in which the Establishment is shackled by the State, and deprived of the power of independent action, and illustrating his remarks by a reference to the circumstances connected with the recent elevation of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. J. C. Williams, Esq., followed, and eloquently exposed the evils of the connexion, adverting to the iniquity of the system under which Mr. Shore had been imprisoned, and urging the friends of religious freedom of all creeds to combine in one determined effort to accomplish the dissolution of the union. After votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers, and the announcement that Mr. Miall, and other advocates of religious liberty, would address a public meeting in York, on Friday, the 13th inst., the audience, which had repeatedly testified their satisfaction by hearty bursts of applause, separated.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—On Thursday last, the Anti-state-church Association, held a public meeting in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield. Wright Mellor, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Kingsley, and Mr. Carvell Williams, the deputation, and by the Revs. Messrs. Skinner, Hanson, and Barker, and Henry Edwards, Esq. There were a good number present, but, from the badness of the evening, another meeting elsewhere, and somewhat imperfect arrangements, the audience was not so large as on the occasion of the last meeting.

**GLOUCESTER.**—A public meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association, was held at the Tolsey, in this city, on Thursday evening, to meet the Revs. Samuel Green and Jerome Clapp, as a deputation from the Parent Society. The meeting was a numerous and respectable one. Mr. Samuel Bowly was called to the chair. He said that he was utterly surprised that any individual member of the State Church should be alarmed at the present movement; for surely, if their cause were a good one, they might confidently leave it in the hands of a higher power than that of a civil government. Mr. Woodrow moved the first resolution, to the effect,—"That all legislative interference with religion by civil governments is wrong in principle, and produces injurious effects upon the community at large; therefore, the welfare both of civil government and

Christianity demand an entire separation between the Church and State;" which was seconded by Mr. Manning, and supported by the Rev. Samuel Green, one of the deputation. He exposed many of the evils which he said belonged to an Established Church, with great ability and at considerable length, at the close of which he was very much cheered, and the resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Charles Higgs proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the British Anti-state-church Association, in its principles and modes of operation, is eminently fitted to accomplish the freeing of religion from State control; it is, therefore, deserving of the hearty support of civil rights and religious freedom." It was seconded by Mr. Rees, architect, and ably supported by the Rev. Jerome Clapp, another of the deputation—and we regret our inability, through want of space, to give even an outline of his discourse, which was certainly of a very talented description. The second resolution was also passed unanimously; and the meeting, after being further addressed by the Rev. Thomas McDonnell, Roman Catholic priest, passed votes of thanks to the chairman and the deputation, and separated at past ten o'clock.—*Gloucester Journal*.

**HALIFAX.**—The fifth lecture in connexion with the Halifax Committee of the Anti-state-church Association was given on Tuesday evening, March 27, in Sion Chapel School, by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., who, in an argumentative style, showed the great evils of the union of the Church with the State. The attendance was good. We hear that a public meeting is to be held on or about the 24th, when E. Miall, Esq., is expected.

## SCOTLAND.

**SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—It will be observed, from an advertisement in our columns to-day, that the annual public meeting of the above Association takes place in Rose-street Church, on Monday next. We understand that, among other topics, the following will be discussed:—The evils of State Churches—the soundness and efficiency of the Voluntary principle—the design of our present statesmen to endow all religious denominations—the need which exists for a more thorough organization of Voluntary Dissenters in Scotland—the recent progress of Voluntaryism both at home and abroad—and the persecution of the Rev. James Shore for seeking, on conscientious grounds, to secede from the Church of England. As these are subjects of deep interest and concern to the friends of civil and religious freedom, and as they are to be handled by a number of able speakers, we cannot doubt that the meeting will be numerously attended, and will tell with effect upon the country.—*Scottish Press*.

**PERTH.**—The seventh of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Perthshire Anti-state-church Association was delivered by the Rev. George Jacque, Auchtermarder, in Dr. Young's church, on the evening of Sunday week. The lecturer read as the subject of discourse, Zechariah iv. 6, and clearly established from it the simplicity of the machinery God has provided for the regeneration of the world, and the nature of the power he has appointed to move that machinery; and, in conclusion, showed the evils that result from any attempt on man's part to use any other. The lecture was characterised throughout by an entirely original train of sentiment and illustration, distinctness of conception, and powerful argument, and delivered with no common energy and eloquence; the best proof of which was evinced in the breathless interest with which the very large audience listened to it throughout the whole time of its delivery—a space of an hour and a half.

**DUNDEE TOWN COUNCIL.**—VOLUNTARISM.—At a meeting of this body on Thursday week, Mr. Moyes brought forward a motion to the effect, that the council petition Parliament to make a separation between Church and State. In supporting his motion, Mr. Moyes delivered a speech replete with startling facts and sound arguments. Upwards of fifteen millions (he said) was spent in support of State churches in this country, while these churches embrace not one-third of the population. This amount of money exceeded that paid for the support of Christianity in all the other parts of the world; but this was not the whole expense paid for the support of State churches, for within the last few years upwards of five millions had been voted by Parliament for building churches and other ecclesiastical purposes; upwards of £17,000 had been abstracted by the Scotch clergy, sixteen hundred thousand had been voted to the support of poor clergy; many thousands were annually voted towards the *Regium Donum* in England and Ireland; eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight pounds eight shillings and sixpence had been paid yearly to a tribe of ecclesiastics in Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., exclusive of what is paid by the dependencies themselves. Besides, colonial bishops and their subalterns, ecclesiastical, parliamentary commissioners had to be provided for. There was also about a million of church rates paid in England. They had likewise to pay £6,000 yearly for these to the commissioners and other expenses connected with their board. Mr. Low, in seconding the motion, made a pertinent allusion to the half-and-half voluntaries of our day:—"Some people (he said) are opposed to all existing establishments, while they adhered to the principle. They say it is possible for the Church to be united with the State, and yet retain her purity and independence,—that she may be supported by the public money while the State has no control in the management of her affairs; and they admit that the people should not be taxed for the support of error. This is a mere illusion."



Every religious body consider themselves nearest the truth, and who is to judge between truth and error—surely not statesmen composed of all religious denominations and of no religious denomination? If an intelligent Christian statesman was appealed to, he would say I am not to judge other men's consciences. If he was a man who cared nothing about religion, he would say, betwixt any contending parties, you may be all right or you may be all wrong, and he might add, there does not appear to be much difference betwixt Episcopacy and Popery; but if a just man, he would see the palpable injustice of taxing one man for the religion of another, and especially to compel the poor to support the church of the rich, as is done in Ireland. The best means of preventing the endowment of error, is to leave all sects and parties to their own legitimate resources, put all denominations on a level, leave ministers of religion to their own proper work, and statesmen to theirs, and the affairs of the Church and State would be better managed. Bailie Clark, seconded by Mr. Spankie, moved the previous question: but on the suggestion of the Lord Provost, the debate was adjourned for a week. The discussion was resumed and concluded at its meeting on Thursday, when the following motion by the Provost was carried:—"That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, to be submitted to next meeting of council, praying Parliament to consider in what manner the ecclesiastical revenues can be best applied for the benefit of all classes of the community, respect being had to the claims and rights of the present incumbents."

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—Mr. Miall and Mr. Vincent commence a tour in Scotland on Monday next, visiting Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Glasgow. Mr. Miall, in company with Mr. Plint, of Leeds, is to attend a meeting at York on Friday next. To-morrow night a public meeting is to be held in the Concert-room, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. Next week Mr. Burnet and the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, attend a meeting at Braintree, and Mr. Burnet and the Secretary one at Chelmsford.

**AN HON. AND REV. AND PUSEYISTICAL GREY.**—The living of Morpeth is in the gift of the Earls of Carlisle. The present rector is the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, a brother of our colonial minister, and the husband of Lady Elizabeth, the sister of the present Earl of Carlisle. Now, you would scarcely believe that the brother of Earl Grey, in the cousin of the very evangelical Home Secretary, and in the brother-in-law of the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, is the rankest Puseyite out of the pale of the Church of Rome. Yet so it is. Our experience of Puseyite churches has not been small. We have seen them in the diocese of London, where they are tolerated—in the diocese of Exeter, where they are cherished. But of all the examples we ever saw, none have come up to Mr. Grey's church, at Morpeth. We sought for the holy water instinctively. —*Daily News*.

**A CLERICAL PROCLAMATION.**—The following singular address, which speaks for itself, has been issued by the Rev. Joshua King:—

TO THE INHABITANTS OF OXTON.

I fully authorize and employ Mr. Peter Nichols to collect and receive for me all arrears of Easter dues, &c., from the inhabitant householders of Oxtou, due at Easter, 1848, as I propose relinquishing all claim to them in future in favour of the Rev. Wm. Cockerot, to augment his income. Small as the payments have heretofore been, they will be still further reduced by the charge of 8d. for eggs in Lent, and the garden penny being merged as a tithe in the commutation of the tithes. No honest man will attempt to take advantage of my forbearance for not rigidly enforcing payment every year, which might readily have been done by summoning all defaulters before the magistrates; but, trusting to the disposition of all parties to act honestly, I forbore putting them to extraordinary expenses. My motives will, doubtless, be properly appreciated; and all who have the least pretensions to the character of honest men will, with as little delay as possible, settle their accounts.

JOSHUA KING.

Woodchurch Rectory, February 7, 1849.

The payments in future to be made, which are fixed by the leases deposited in the bishop's registrar's office in Chester, which payments were fixed several hundred years ago, will be:—For every man and wife, or housekeeper, 6d.; smoke, 1d.; every person above 16 years of age, born in the parish, 1d.; ditto, if born out of the parish, 2d.; every tradesman, 4d.

N.B.—The payments may be enforced by a summons from the magistrates, and all expenses must be defrayed by the persons proceeded against.

**BISHOP OF EXETER AND GORHAM.**—A decision in the Rev. Mr. Gorham's favour is confidently expected; but whether the Judge will give his judgment in detail or not is rather problematical. It is, however, anticipated that he will merely decree his induction. It is considered, that at his ordination he merely engaged to "use" the liturgical form of baptism designated in the Ritual, and no more. The costs are said to be enormous, but voluntary aid has been offered by the upper classes to a very large amount.

**EASTER DUES AT THIRSK.**—For fourpence, said to be due from Thomas Yeates, for "tithes, offerings, oblations, and obvention, for the two years last past," Robert Adams, the agent, has actually procured a distraint, and the following articles were sold on Monday—value two pounds, two shillings, and three-half-pence—for a supposed claim of fourpence; comment is superfluous:—Articles seized—84 lbs. lump sugar at 6d. £2 2s., 10½ lbs. lard at 6d., 5s. 4½d.—£2 7s. 4½d.; cash returned 5s. 3d.—£2 2s. 1½d.—*Leeds Mercury*.

## CASE OF MR. SHORE.

**MR. SHORE IN PRISON.**—Mr. Shore continues to be visited by the friends of civil and religious liberty from distant parts of England, and the messages of sympathy are sent from many public meetings. At Bradford, in Yorkshire, a large meeting has been held, from which H. Forbes, Esq., the public spirited alderman of that town, came as a deputation. The honourable gentleman visited Mr. Shore on Monday and Tuesday, bearing with him an address of condolence and sympathy, and the hearty expression of a firm declaration to work not only for his release from prison, but for the final removal of all State shackles from the conscience. Another visitor has also been, — Anderton, Esq., the liberal member of the Common Council of London, who, in conjunction with other good men and true, has been in open and effective warfare against the Ecclesiastical Courts. Mr. Thompson, an active promoter of evangelical views in Scotland, has also visited the good man in the gaol. The Bristol Deputation, who were charged with an address of condolence from the great meeting in Broadmead, arrived at Exeter on Friday (this) morning. They consist of Solomon Leonard, Esq., Rev. G. H. Davis, Rev. W. Gregory, and Rev. H. I. Roper, and have visited Mr. Shore in prison. —*Western Times*.

We learn from the *Plymouth Journal*, that the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Lord High Steward of the Queen's Household, and Lord Lieutenant of Devon, has contributed the sum of twenty pounds towards the fund for the relief of Mr. Shore, which the noble Earl transmitted in a letter, from which the following is an extract:—"In doing so, however, I wish not to be misunderstood. As the legality of the proceedings against you has been affirmed by every court, civil as well as ecclesiastical, to which they have been referred, I cannot impugn, though I may regret, the conduct of those by whom such proceedings were instituted, but I have a right to denounce the inconsistency and justice of that state of the law under which, as we have so frequently seen of late, clergymen seceding from the Church of England are allowed to undertake the ministry of the Church of Rome; whilst those who, like yourself, desire to devote their services to a Dissenting congregation, subject themselves thereby to prosecutions and costs."

**MEETING AT FINCHLEY.**—A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., at Finchley, the object of which was to express sympathy with the Church-law martyr; to arouse a just indignation against a law which permits an individual to be persecuted for Nonconformity; and to seek, by legislative enactment, a repeal of all such laws as interfere with the consciences of men, of whatever degree. The meeting was held under the presidency of J. H. Puget, Esq., a Churchman; and was addressed, after prayer by the Rev. S. S. England, by the Rev. A. Stewart, of Barnet, Rev. Mr. Hatch, of Highgate, W. H. Ashurst, Esq., of London, Mr. J. Soul, of the Orphan Working-school, Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, Edward Miall, Esq., and Robert Warton, Esq., of Finchley. The speech of Mr. Stewart was an earnest one, and went at once to the source of the evil—the State Church—which brought up the Chairman, who stated, he did not consent to preside at a meeting for the separation of Church and State, and requested the speakers to keep to Mr. Shore's case alone. The succeeding speeches were, however, of a kind which left no doubt on the minds of the auditory that the evils under which Mr. Shore has been, and is now suffering, arise solely from this national sin, and can only be eradicated by breaking the bands of the Church asunder, that the preachers, as well as the gospel, may be free. The meeting was enthusiastic, and even the Chairman was led to join in the general acclamation. Considering that Church principles and Church bigotry are rampant in the neighbourhood of Finchley, it was a good beginning; and it is to be hoped that the Rev. Mr. Birch, and the earnest friends by whom he is surrounded, will prove by their conduct that their principles are worth contending for, and defending, against priestly arrogance and interference.

**MEETING AT LEICESTER.**—On Thursday evening, a public meeting was held in the New Hall, Leicester, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the inhabitants with the Rev. J. Shore, under his cruel persecution and imprisonment by the Bishop of Exeter. The attendance was very numerous from the outset, although the proceedings commenced punctually at seven o'clock, and shortly became inconveniently crowded. Among those present we noticed the Revs. C. Berry, J. P. Mursell, S. Kay, T. Stevenson, Dr. Legge, J. Goadby, J. Wallis, and Barnett, Messrs. J. Cripps, G. Toiler, J. F. Hollings, G. Franklin, T. Corah, W. Baines, G. Baines, J. Collier, J. Williams, C. Billson, Davenport, C. Gould, J. B. Eames, S. Vicars, T. Vicars, G. Stevenson, J. Gibson, E. S. Ellis, J. F. Winks, J. Nunneley, R. Scampton, J. Swain, R. Harris, jun., J. Shardlow, R. Marshall, J. Baines, J. S. Sargeant, C. Goddard, S. Carter, J. Shenton, &c. J. Cripps, Esq., occupied the chair. The first resolution was moved by the Rev. S. Kay, and expressed the indignation of the meeting at the tyrannical treatment of Mr. Shore by his diocesan, their sympathy with him under his persecution, and their admiration of his conduct. The Rev. Charles Berry seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. —Dr. Legge moved the second resolution, which forcibly declared the imprisonment of Mr. Shore to be a violation of the spirit of the times, and a betrayal of the first principles of religious liberty; showed its connexion with the tendency of the Anglican church to retrograde toward Romanism; but at the same time

pointed out that all such events must ultimately accelerate the progress of the principles they were intended to retard, and having read it, enforced it in one of the most eloquent addresses we have listened to for some time. The Rev. T. Stevenson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. J. P. Mursell moved the third resolution, which declared that the meeting would not aid in defraying the costs for which Mr. Shore was imprisoned, particularly as he had paid his own, neither would it interfere as to the canons of the Church; but it would call (by petition) upon the House of Commons to take immediate steps for Mr. Shore's liberation from his unrighteous bondage—and supported the ground taken in it in a brief but effective address. The Rev. A. Sutton seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, stated that only last Sunday, a young woman in service in a Church of England family in Leicester, wishing to be allowed to attend her own (Baptist) place of worship, they insisted on her going to church instead: she refused—and was locked up by them in the house [loud cries of "Shame!"] This resolution was also carried unanimously. —The Rev. J. Smedmore moved the next resolution, introducing an address to Mr. Shore; seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lomas, supported by Mr. W. Baines, and adopted unanimously. —Mr. J. F. Winks moved the adoption of the following petition to the House of Commons; which was seconded by Mr. E. S. Ellis (who stated that his father and Mr. Harris were unavoidably and unwillingly absent), and adopted:—

Showeth,—That your petitioners have long cherished and upheld the principles of civil and religious liberty, and deeming them to be grossly violated in the prosecution of the Rev. James Shore, M.A., do entreat your honourable House to interfere for his immediate release, and by timely legislation to render impossible the recurrence of all impediments to, or outrage upon, the sacred right of every Englishman to follow the dictates of his conscientious belief.—And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Mr. J. F. Hollings proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and (as a member of the Church of England) expressed his feelings of shame and indignation that such an occurrence as the imprisonment of Mr. Shore should have occurred in the nineteenth century. Mr. Mursell seconded the motion; and the Chairman having acknowledged it, the meeting broke up shortly after ten o'clock. —*Leicester Mercury*.

Meetings for the same purpose have also been held at Stonehouse, in the Town-hall, over which Admiral Thomas presided; and at Risley, the Lord Provost in the chair—magistrates, councillors, and ministers attending in unusual numbers.

**BRISTOL.**—The meeting held in Bristol, on the 6th, was attended by upwards of 2,000 persons, and no fewer than 2,000 more went away unable to gain admission, after the commencement of the proceedings. The speeches have been published, and are advertised in our columns to-day.

## PARISH OF ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN ABOVE BARS.—TITHES IN DISPUTE.

Such of our readers as are in the habit of filing the *Nonconformist*, will find, in the number of the 2nd of December, 1846, more than a column devoted to this most unseemly collision between the incumbent, and those of his parishioners of the "Upper Liberty," of whom an impost called "tithe" is demanded, which has now been going on for more than twenty-five years; and yet the point in dispute, as far as the rector is concerned, who may be considered almost an absentee, is, whether he shall, by these vexatious proceedings, add one hundred per annum\* more to this already richly endowed living—said to be worth considerably more than £2,000 annually. We subjoin a report from the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday last:—

"CLERKENWELL.—Several householders of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, were summoned before Mr. Combe, at the instance of the Rev. James Travers Robinson, the rector, for refusing to pay tithes. Mr. Pontifex, the vestry clerk, and solicitor to the rector, attended for the prosecution.

"The parties summoned did not appear; and, in all cases, with the exception of one, orders were made upon them to pay. In this instance it appeared that the defendant was summoned for two 20s., being two years' dues from the 25th of March, 1847, to 1849, and the demand was made by the collector for both sums at the same time, when application ought to have been made for the separate sums, after they had become due, which had not been done by the collector. Some discussion ensued on this point between the solicitor and the bench, when Mr. Combe said that this was required by the statute, and was so stated in their printed form. The application should be made within two years next after the tithe became due or payable. He inquired who drew up the form?

"Mr. Pontifex: Our special pleader.

"Mr. Combe said they had better lay the matter before their special pleader; they had summoned for two 20s., and, under the circumstances, they could only claim one; and he would not decide in the case.

"Mr. Pontifex said he would take counsel's opinion on the case. The parties then left the Court."

Here, then, according to the magistrate, is a "screw loose," and we do not wonder at it. Our only wonder is that the parishioners, by not making common cause, suffer themselves to be worried from year to year by every species of vexatious and unchristian litigation. At one time claims were made for six and eight years in the very teeth of the Act of 5 and 6 William IV. cap. 74, which forbids any demand beyond two years, or appeal to any other

\* The rector is only rated upon £100 as the proceeds of this impost.



adjudication than that of the magistrates. In the case of the Quakers in this parish, the Ecclesiastical Courts have been resorted to; and the rector will not easily forget the fourteen bills in Chancery which he allowed his attorney to file, hoping, by intimidation, to effect that which at most can only be made a matter of default, and the consequences resulting those of "an order to pay," or passive submission to—if the magistrate should feel warranted in granting it—a warrant for some twenty shillings!

#### CHURCH PATRONAGE.—THE LAW OF SIMONY.\*

(From the *Gateshead Observer*.)

The living of Jarrow, the property of three or more patrons, fell vacant in 1848, by the presentation of the incumbent, the Rev. Hugh Nanney, to Caenby, in Lincolnshire. The right of filling up the vacancy belonging, on this occasion, to Mr. Drewitt Brown, a deputation waited upon that gentleman, and he consented to present the curate, the Rev. Mr. Mason (now of Blanchland), to the living. Mr. Mason, however, declined the offer; and the Rev. Mr. Carr, formerly curate in the parish, became the incumbent. The manner of it was this:—Mr. Todd, a worthy tradesman of Jarrow, bought the presentation for some hundreds of pounds; and Mr. Carr being his son-in-law, he, very naturally, created him pastor of the parish! This snug family arrangement, however natural and amiable, was not universally popular. There were some of the parishioners who so much disapproved of it that they appealed to the bishop, and induced his lordship to write to Mr. Brown for an explanation; whereupon that gentleman, in justification of the sale, apprized the right rev. prelate (so, at least, it is said), that the purchase-money was to be applied, every penny of it, to ecclesiastical purposes. And we have not heard that any further correspondence took place between the bishop and Mr. Brown. But the memorialists have taken other steps. They have taken counsel's opinion, and, thus fortified, they contemplate proceedings at law.

The questions which, after stating the facts, they submitted to counsel, were these:—

1. Has not an act of simony been committed?
2. Can the subterfuge of Brown to the bishop preclude the prosecution of Brown and Todd?
3. Will the conviction of Brown and Todd for simony be the means of dismissing Mr. Carr from the living?
4. What legal steps should be pursued to effect these objects? and does any doubt exist on counsel's mind as to the successful prosecution of an action?
5. What might the expense of such action be?

Mr. Clayton Walters, the learned gentleman consulted by the memorialists, gave the following replies:—

1. If the sale was made by Mr. Brown after the benefice became vacant, it was clearly a simoniacal contract; and even if the contract was entered into before the living was vacant, if it can be shown that Todd purchased with the intention of presenting Mr. Carr, the contract was simoniacal.
2. I do not think that the giving of the price to any Church or charitable object will prevent the alleged sale being held to be simoniacal.
3. Yes; the presentation will be in the Crown.
4. If the fact can be proved that Mr. Brown sold, and that Todd purchased, the presentation, after the living was void—or even before the avoidance, Todd purchasing with the intention of presenting Mr. Carr—I am of opinion that they may be proceeded against for the penalties incurred, and that a conviction will be obtained.

We do not learn that Mr. Walters has returned any answer to the fifth question. He is too old and discreet a lawyer to hazard an estimate of the probable expense of an action. The cost of a lawsuit is one of those "glorious uncertainties" which he wisely leaves in the gloom of future, to be revealed in due time at the foot of an attorney's bill.

Whether the protesting Churchmen, alarmed by the expressive silence of the learned barrister, may abstain from further proceedings, or whether they will prosecute their purpose to the end, we cannot say; but this we know—that the sale and presentation have embittered and divided the parish, and scattered the congregation of Churchmen; and, whatever may be the merits of Mr. Carr, his usefulness is impaired. It was a kindred question—the question of the people's right to a voice in the election of their ministers—that shook and rent in twain the Church of Scotland; and unless the Church of England be reformed, it will fall asunder, not from the blows of her opponents from without, but from the strife of her own children within.

"'FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE.' (ST. JAMES).—Happening to be present in the Southampton police-court, a few days ago," says a correspondent, "I there witnessed what seems to my mind a striking practical comment on the above text. The Churchwarden of the parish of St. John applied to the magistrates for summonses against sundry individuals for nonpayment of church-rates, and amongst them, as he stated to the bench, was a poor wretched creature who keeps a brothel in one of the most infamous streets in the town, and he further said, that when he applied a short time since for payment, she came out into the street in a state of shameful indecency, and insulted him. Now, Sir, without impugning the conduct of this gentleman in the least, who, I conceive, only did his duty in the office which he holds, allow me to ask, how can any Christian man, professing adherence to the episcopal church, countenance such an outrageous mode of supporting what he deems religious truth? Here is a respectable

\* This article has been in type for several weeks, but as it possesses more than a temporary interest, and the case commented upon is one of considerable importance, we now give it insertion.

church-officer compelled to go and exact by law the very wages of iniquity and shame from a poor fallen creature, for the maintenance of the sacred edifice in which he and his fellow-parishioners worship the Saviour, and even to provide for them the elements of that holy ordinance by which they commemorate his dying love for sinners. Is this miserably inconsistent system to be compared for a moment with those pure and persuasive means sanctioned and enjoined by the gospel for its support and extension? Is this the way to turn the sinner into the path of virtue and religion?"

MINISTERS' MONEY.—A deputation of Irish members, including Mr. Meagher, Mr. Wm. Fagan, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Scully, and Sir Henry Winston Barron, waited on Sir George Grey, at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday, on the Ministers' Money question, and to know from him what the Government intended doing—whether or not it was their determination to abolish that most obnoxious tax. Sir George Grey said the Government were not prepared to bring in a bill on the question this session; but it was his opinion that the amount now raised by the tax would have to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; which was suggested originally by Mr. Fagan. He said he had consulted with Lord Clarendon on the subject, but that as yet his Excellency did not see his way clearly in the matter. He admitted that his views did not differ very materially from those expressed by Mr. Fagan in his opening statement the other night; but he still said that the Government could do nothing this session to remedy the existing evil. Mr. Fagan pressed Sir George very hard on the annoyance resulting from the present unsettled state of the question; the clergy were not paid, and the people were under a kind of impression that the tax was all the same as abolished. He gave several striking instances of the extreme harshness with which the collection was pushed, especially against the humbler classes, and showed how the longer continuance of the injustice would exasperate feelings which it would be advisable to set at rest for ever.—*Cork Examiner*.

ANNUITY-TAX.—We direct attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper from the executive committee of the Anti-annuity-tax League. The city clergy, we understand, are still pushing matters with a high hand, and seem determined, if possible, to prevent parties from falling into arrears in future. Several individuals who have recently taken a stand against the tax have been rigorously and summarily dealt with, and forced to succumb. Indeed, the citizens generally now appear to be quietly paying the hateful impost, and abandoning the manly policy of allowing the law to take its course. This conduct is obviously calculated to perpetuate the tax. Were two or three hundred of the principal citizens to resolve to act in the same manner as Messrs. Sword, Darlington, Stott, and Georgeon, there cannot be a doubt that the tax would come to an end in a few months. Had there not been a military display in Hanover-street, and the incarceration of a magistrate in the Calton, Government would have remained utterly indifferent to the oppression and the complaints of the inhabitants. When these took place they were glad to appoint a commission of inquiry, and, no doubt, at first it was seriously intended to make a thorough investigation into the whole subject, but the general impression now is, that the inquiry has turned out a mere sham. In fact, nothing worthy the name of an inquiry was ever made. No gentleman that we know of was ever officially examined, and depositions of the citizens were actually denied an interview. Six weeks were spent in the work of receiving three documents, or rather two, for the State clergy had not forwarded theirs when the commissioner left the city. It was surely utterly folly to send down a Government official for such a paltry purpose, more especially as the papers could have been drawn up and furnished without his ever leaving London. The Anti-annuity-tax League seem justly determined to be trifled with no longer, and we learn that they intend to send up a firm but respectful memorial to Lord John Russell, complaining of the way in which the Annuity-tax inquiry has been conducted, and urging the immediate publication of Mr. Lefevre's report, and the adoption of steps to have the tax entirely abolished.—*Scottish Press*.

THE FREE CHURCHES OF FRANCE.—On the 4th of May, the Evangelical Synod for the formation of the new churches—rendered necessary by the refusal of the Synod of September last to confess the faith of the Church, or rather to found the Church on a confession of the faith—will commence its sittings. All promises well; and the brethren who are to take part in this Synod, and who belong to different denominations, manifest an ardent desire to obtain—by mutual concessions of a secondary nature to the Presbyterian principle upon the one hand, and the Congregationalist principle on the other—the formation, between all the churches holding evangelical sentiments, of a real and substantial union. Meantime, a new place of worship is about to be opened at Paris, under the direction of Pastors Frederic Monod and Armand Delille. Pastor Cambon, of Marennes, has just given in his resignation, and joined the new Church. He is a man of tried faith and piety, and great devotedness. It is hoped that he will be followed by a large number of his flock.—*Christian Times*.

DISTRAINT FOR CHURCH-RATES AT RADCLIFFE.—We noticed last week the fact of a number of articles having been seized by the churchwardens of the parish of Radcliffe, for the church-rate due from Mr. John Burd, who, it is well known, has for a series of years strenuously objected to the impost. A correspondent, writing on Thursday, states that the sale

of these articles took place on the previous day. The "goods and chattels," which were taken from the premises of Mr. Burd, at Mount Zion, were sold in the back yard of the Railway and New Market Inn. The auctioneer was desirous of having the doors closed, but a decided objection was made to that movement by the public. When the portrait of the late Mr. Ald. Burd was exposed for sale, loud groans and hisses resounded through the room. This is the fourth time that Mr. Burd has been distrainted upon for church-rates, and it is calling forth a strong feeling against the compulsory system in support of religion. For many years Mr. Burd has supported a day-school; he himself holds the important office of superintendent of a Sunday-school, and since the commencement of this year he has established an infant school, and employed a town missionary. About eighteen months ago he purchased the building used as a mechanics' institute, and fitted it up as a chapel, entirely at his own expense, and in it service is conducted every Sunday under the auspices of the Congregational Union.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE PREMIER ON CHURCH-RATES.—Lord John Russell, in his last address to the electors of South Devonshire, speaking of Church-rates, said, it was "in every way desirable to abolish an impost which is at once a grievance to Dissenters, and an injury to the Church." This same Lord John Russell voted against the abolition of this "impost" the other day.

THE ROMANIST CLERGY.—The Rev. T. W. Allies, Rector of Launton, Oxon, who has lately published a book, called "Journal in France, in 1845 and 1848, with Letters from Italy in 1847," was formerly Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London. He now (in his "Journal") avows his belief in the great dogma of the Real Presence,—that is, Transubstantiation,—with which he believes "that of the intercession of all saints, especially of the blessed Mother of God," to be "most intimately connected;" and he "does not wonder at the Roman Catholic who regards the English Church as a sheer apostasy, a recoil from all that is controlling, ennobling, and transcendental in faith, to a blank gulf of unbelief." While Mr. Shore is lying in Exeter Gaol for preaching the Gospel, this Papist is allowed to retain his £700 or £800 a year in security. Mr. Allies has received a hint from his diocesan to leave the Church, but he declines to do so. His case is to become a matter of legal investigation without delay.

Within the last few weeks, one of the principal Dissenting institutions, Highbury College, has been sold to some members of the Church for the sum of £12,500, and will in future be occupied as a training school for National schoolmasters.—*Standard*.

BURIAL IN TOWNS.—On Wednesday evening a very crowded meeting was held in the large room at the Whittington Club, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the immediate closing of burial-places in all cities and towns, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., in the chair, in the room of Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., unavoidably absent from illness. Letters of apology were read from a long list of members of Parliament, &c., regretting their absence, but sympathizing with the avowed objects of the meeting. The chairman, in his preliminary remarks, called the attention of the meeting to the crowded state of the platform as illustrative of the great interest awakened by this subject in the public mind. The practice of burial in crowded cities was in a very high degree conducive to demoralization, and it was also a fertile source of diseases of the most malignant, rapid, and deadly character. The first resolution, which was a protest against the practice of burial in vaults, under any circumstances, also stated that the attention of Parliament ought to be immediately directed to the way in which 600,000 bodies, the annual mortality of the United Kingdom, were disposed of, and that the constant exposure to the air of human remains ought, in the present state of the public health, to be prevented. This resolution was moved by Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., seconded by Mr. G. A. Walker, and carried *nem. con.* The second resolution referred to a report of a committee of the House of Commons in 1842, condemning in strong terms the practice of interment in large towns, as leading to the desecration of the repose of the dead, and being highly injurious to the health and morals of the living; and to the affirmation of these views by a majority of the House itself in 1845, finally expressing the opinion of the meeting that some general act was required for the establishment of cemeteries in suitable localities, as an act of justice to the nation. This resolution, with the third, agreeing to a form of a petition to Parliament, was supported by several hon. members, who all agreed that some measure could not be too soon adopted by the Government for the suppression of an abomination from which the whole community suffered more or less. Sir G. Grey had admitted that some legislation on the matter was necessary, but it was to be hoped that meetings like that assembled would impress on the Government the necessity of that legislation being immediate. The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—The Rev. John Lawson, rector of Sherborne St. John, Hants, was walking with his wife through the streets of Reading: a rug which the gentleman had on his arm caught the hinge of an iron wicket-gate which was unfastened and placed against a wall, and pulled the gate over; it fell on Mr. Lawson's ankle, inflicting a great gash. During the surgical treatment, inflammation and mortification came on, intense agony resulted, and the sufferer eventually died quite insane. Death was ascribed by the surgeons to the shock of the nervous system resulting from the wound. Mr. Lawson was in his thirty-fifth year.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**Craven Chapel Auxiliary to the London City Mission and Christian Instruction Societies.**—The joint annual meeting of the Craven Chapel Auxiliary to the London City Mission, and the Craven Chapel Christian Instruction Society, which was numerously attended, was held in the above place of worship, on the evening of Tuesday, April 3rd; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., in the chair, who, after a few forcible remarks, in introducing the respective Societies, and urging their claims at the present time on public attention, referred in very affectionate terms to the ministry of Dr. Leifchild, under which he had long sat with great delight. A gratifying Report of the Auxiliary to the London City Mission having been read, from which it was evident its funds and operations were equal to those of former years, the Rev. J. Robinson, one of the Secretaries to the Parent Society, in moving its adoption, took occasion to enter into some interesting details of the Association in general, from which it was gathered that there were employed at present no less than 212 missionaries, having under their visitation 120,000 families; while 1,500 sick beds at present were attended, out of which 750 have no other spiritual visitor than the missionary; 6,000 poor children were also receiving instruction in Ragged-schools, to the support of which the institution contributed up to and even beyond their means; and from 8,000 to 10,000 paupers were under visitation in the different workhouses of the metropolis; while lodging-houses, asylums, &c., were not neglected. The rev. gentleman drew a forcible picture of the temporal and spiritual destitution of those amongst whom the missionaries laboured, and concluded by noticing some pleasing instances of success. The Rev. D. Martin seconded the resolution, in a speech bearing on the great utility, and even necessity for such an agency. The Report of the Christian Instruction Society was here read, by which it was evident its operations had been vigorously conducted, it being the largest association of the kind connected with any place of worship in the metropolis. Mr. Leifchild (son to Dr. Leifchild) moved its adoption, and, in an interesting practical speech, embraced the opportunity of examining the details of its procedure, from which it appeared that there were at present not less than one hundred visitors labouring regularly in the district around the chapel; 1,250 families, or about 4,000 persons, under visitation; 95,000 tracts circulated during the past year, in most cases accompanied with some little religious conversation. A free loan library, for the benefit of the poor in the neighbourhood; an open-air preaching station during the summer—attendance always good, and audience attentive; two prayer-meetings held in connexion with the institution; seventy copies of the Scriptures distributed to willing recipients; about fifty children brought to the Sunday and day schools of the chapel; about 120 persons brought to attend public worship regularly, many of whom had not entered a Christian sanctuary for years; seventy-six persons were reported also as being more or less under serious impressions respecting their eternal state; and thirteen persons were mentioned as having during the past year joined the church; while a special missionary, whose labours are included in the above statistics, is employed by the society to follow up, by constant application, the efforts of the visitors on the Lord's-day. Mr. Leifchild carried the audience along with him in the delineations of some scenes of wretchedness; took occasion to relate an anecdote exposing the flimsy nature of infidel objections, in which the advantages of perseverance in combating them were strikingly illustrated; and concluded by urging the claims of the society on public support. The Rev. R. Ashton, the newly-appointed secretary to the London Christian Instruction Society, seconded the resolution, entering minutely into many of its details, and placing its advantages strongly before the meeting.—The Rev. Dr. Archer moved the third resolution, expressive of joy and gratitude to God for the success of both Societies, congratulating Dr. Leifchild on the gratification he must experience in having his son present to assist him in his great and glorious work, and referring to the fact of himself (Dr. Archer), and Dr. Leifchild, being the oldest resident ministers in all the West-end of London. The Rev. Doctor concluded with expressions of much kind sympathy towards both institutions.—The Rev. J. Branch seconded the resolution, narrating, in the course of his remarks, some very striking anecdotes.—Dr. Leifchild here made a few remarks, having reference to the harmony and love which characterised both associations, as connected with his church, and expressive of the joy and satisfaction such afforded him.—Mr. Pitman, the highly valued Secretary of the London Christian Instruction Society, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, taking the opportunity of entering, in the course of a very forcible speech, into the merits of that institution, and its great claims upon the support of the religious public, immediately after which the meeting adjourned.

**Scottish Congregational Union.**—The anniversary meetings of the Union commenced in Aberdeen on Tuesday week, and were continued till Thursday. The attendance of delegates was large. On Sabbath week, the Rev. Dr. Alexander and the Rev. Henry Wight, of Edinburgh, severally preached in the three Congregational churches in Aberdeen, at different periods of the day, to large assemblages. On Tuesday night, a public meeting of the friends of the Theological Academy was held in Frederick-street chapel, at seven o'clock, when a number of interesting and able addresses were delivered. On

Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in George-street chapel; the place of meeting was crowded. W. Leslie, Esq., presided; the Rev. Messrs. Stratten (deputy from the English Union), Wilkes (from Montreal), Mr. Paton (from Glasgow), Rev. Messrs. Cullen (from Leith), H. Wight and Dr. Alexander (from Edinburgh). It was stated that nearly £19,000 had been distributed during the last year for itinerating and missionary purposes. It also appeared, from the resolutions passed, that the state of the institution was peaceful, prosperous, and promising. It was agreed that increased attention should be devoted to the organization of prayer-meetings and Sabbath schools. A public breakfast took place on Thursday morning in Bonaccord Hall, when the Rev. Mr. Wallace occupied the chair. Various interesting addresses were delivered. It was resolved that a letter of condolence should be sent to the Rev. Mr. Shore, and at the same time that a memorial should be sent to Government on his behalf, and in favour of Mr. Bouverie's bill. Upwards of 200 were present at the breakfast, and they separated highly gratified with the pleasant proceedings.

**Sunday-School Conference for Birmingham and the Midland Districts.**—On Good Friday the annual conference on behalf of Sunday schools for the Midland districts was held in Cannon-street Chapel, Birmingham. The proceedings commenced at half-past nine in the morning, and closed at four in the afternoon. There was a good attendance, and much interest exhibited in the proceedings. The Rev. Thomas Swan occupied the chair. The Rev. Isaac New, of Birmingham, read a paper on "the connexion between the Church and the Sunday school," the object of which was to show the primary importance of attending to the salvation of the children as one great means of supplying the church with members, in order to which, he contended, it was imperative that the teachers themselves should be experimentally acquainted with the power of Christianity. A discussion ensued of considerable length, several speakers showing the good that had resulted to teachers who, from the circumstance of their position as such, had received lasting spiritual good, and become useful members of the church, although, in the first instance, they were strangers to the power of scriptural truth. Other speakers supported the views of the essayist, whose paper was universally acknowledged to be of a most valuable character. Mr. J. A. Cooper, of Birmingham, read an able paper on "the classification of scholars," in which he showed the importance and advantage of classifying scholars according to their age, character, and attainments; but it was considered by some that in order to carry out the views propounded new sets of school-rooms would have to be formed over the country. The Rev. Mr. Hill, of Stafford, read a paper on "the alternate system" practised in many schools, by which one teacher undertook a class one Sunday, and another on the following Sunday, &c. Mr. Hill condemned the system, and showed the evil effects of two teachers of opposite views, sentiments, and dispositions, being appointed to one class. In the discussion which followed, it was argued that if the exclusive system were insisted upon, there would be very few teachers willing to make the sacrifice that would be required. The concluding paper was on "Ragged schools," being read by Mr. Gover, of London. At half-past six in the evening the annual meeting was held in Ebenezer Chapel, which was numerously attended.

**The Rev. David Thom, of Liverpool,** who last year was enrolled among its Doctors of Philosophy, by the University of Heidelberg, has just had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Jena. Dr. Thom owes this honour to his theological writings.

**LYMINGTON.—VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE TRIUMPHANT.**—On Friday evening last, a public tea-meeting was held in the spacious school-room adjoining the new Independent chapel in this town, to commemorate the liquidation of the debt, which for a short time had remained on these noble buildings. It is not yet eighteen months since their erection was completed, at a cost, including the purchase of the site, of upwards of £3,000; the outlay on the pastor's house making it nearly £4,000. At the time of opening, the 28th of October, 1847, there remained a debt of about £300, which, by continued subscriptions, the proceeds of a bazaar held during the ensuing summer, and the anniversary services in the autumn, continued decreasing until a week or two since, when a final effort was made, the voluntary principle gained a noble triumph, the debt was cleared off, and a balance of some few pounds left in hand. The meeting on Good Friday was, therefore, one of rejoicing; upwards of 200 persons sat down to tea, and the evening was very happily spent in listening to addresses from the Rev. D. Lloyd, the pastor, the Rev. J. Millard, senior pastor of the Baptist church in this town, and several friends connected with the congregation, urging the adoption of those means most calculated under God's blessing to render the cause of religion prosperous. It is pleasing to state that the chapel is well attended; that the Sunday school, under the superintendence of the pastor, contains between two and three hundred children; and that the school-room is lent to a committee composed of Independents, Baptists, and Churchmen, under whose auspices the same number of children are receiving daily instruction on the British system.

The "JOHN WILLIAMS," Missionary ship, arrived at Samoa, on the 28th of May, 1848, after a trying passage. One of the voyagers says:—"We were received with every demonstration of friendship and affection. The people are so very obliging that we shall never be at a loss to obtain anything—they

daily bring presents of food, and will cheerfully perform any labour for their missionary. To gain his smile or a word in commendation is their sweetest reward, to cause his frown their greatest dread."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE INJUSTICE OF OATHS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to call your attention, and through you the attention of your readers, to a matter of considerable importance. A friend writing to me, says:—"I see by the papers, that a measure is in progress in the House of Commons for the relief of conscientious objectors to oaths, called, I believe, the Affirmation Bill; it is intended to discuss the question on Wednesday, the 18th of this month. This is, therefore, the time to endeavour to secure the success of the measure. That success I greatly desire, but have no knowledge of the means of contributing to that end; it occurred to me, however, that as you have had some communication with the editor of the *Nonconformist*, you could possibly beg the favour of his increased attention to the subject; which is of much greater interest, I believe, to the community than is generally supposed. The evidence of this can only be obtained by intimate acquaintance with the religious sects, and different denominations, who, though differing upon many points, are agreed in this, that the oath required in a court of law is forbidden in the most direct terms by the words of Christ; for the same conscientious reason, however, these people believe themselves forbidden to make their grievance known to the Government, in the way of petition or otherwise; that is, there is a large mass who are of that persuasion, though there are others who do not hesitate to express their wishes publicly. I know of many cases where property has been lost. Thousands, I believe, there are of the most conscientious persons whose evidence upon any subject would be most to be depended upon, who would, like the recent case of refusal, rather suffer imprisonment, or even death, than voluntarily defile their conscience by taking an oath. I do therefore wish very much that something could be done to inform the House of the fact, that a large class of sincere Christians suffer themselves to be defrauded, rather than take the oath necessary to secure their right; and, for the same reason, refuse to give evidence in any court where the oath is required; and it is not known how large a class this is, because they abstain from all public demonstration of their want of that privilege, which has been granted by the Legislature to some few sects." I am unable, just now, to do more in this good work, than to request the insertion of these few remarks in your excellent paper, with some little appeal from your own pen, in order to attract the attention of those who may be able, at the proper time, and in the right place, to plead for the rights of conscience.

Yours most respectfully,

D. KING.

71, High Street, Camden Town, April 8, 1848.

## BENEVOLENT APPEALS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—An advertisement in the *Nonconformist* of last Wednesday (being the second within a short period), has suggested to my mind a few thoughts, to which you may perhaps do me the favour of giving a place in your valuable journal.

The advertisement is an appeal to public benevolence on behalf of the family of a lately deceased Baptist minister at St. Ives. As I have said, this is the second appeal of a similar kind within a not long interval of time. Is not such public begging a disgrace to Christian churches, and eminently fitted to furnish no weak argument against leaving the support of the ministry of the gospel to the free-will offerings of those who prize its blessings? Such occurrences are triumphantly laid hold of by the advocates of the necessity of national pay to support religion, as it is called. What is the use of multiplying new chapels (often far too large, and usually far too expensive for the place and congregation), if the latter cannot give their minister a sufficient allowance to enable him to make some provision for his family, or in case of sudden calamity, themselves raise money enough to put his widow and children into a way of earning an honourable, self-dependent maintenance?

The page of "Religious Intelligence" is weekly filled with accounts of new chapels, often incurring many debts, and beside such intelligence, a begging petition for some minister's destitute family, just such as one continually reads in the daily papers, of some artisan, or labourer killed, and leaving penniless orphans. There is something very far wrong in the Christianity of our churches; a wide difference between the principles of the religion of Jesus Christ is propounded in the Book of Truth and such a state of things. Let Dissenters look to it, that whilst they are busily extending the machinery of religious instruction, the living power be not leaving them. Let them not mistake the excitement of religious *fussiness* for fervid piety, nor an emulation which may or may not have in it the element of heavenly benevolence, for the fruit of the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Spirit: the characteristic of which is self-denial.

I fear the whole organization of our churches, including the connexion between the pastor and his flock, is becoming every day more and more tainted with the money spirit of the age, a commercial affair on all sides. We are certainly drifting on a rapid current, professors and non-professors of religion, to the wreck of all self-reliance and independence. Like the unjust steward, we will not dig, but, unlike him, to beg we are not ashamed.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

Isle of Wight, April 6th, 1849.

**ACCIDENT TO BARON ROTHSCHILD.**—The Baron Rothschild met with an accident when out with his hounds on Thursday last. When taking a fence, in the neighbourhood of Woburn, he was thrown, and the horse falling on him, he was injured to such an extent as to be rendered insensible. Immediate assistance was rendered; and we are pleased to learn that the baron is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed.



## JAMAICA.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE ASSEMBLY—DEPLORABLE STATE OF MISSIONS—THE COOLIES—THE CROPS—THE TRIALS FOR FLOGGING AFRICANS.

Jamaica, March 5th, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—Long before this reaches you it will be known to your readers that a serious quarrel has taken place between our Assembly and the Council. It would be tedious to give you the particulars of this disagreement, while your columns would, I am sure, be closed to the indecent language which, during different wranglings (debates they cannot be called), hon. members have used one towards another. Our island papers are not over particular, but even they have felt ashamed to place in the columns of their periodicals the immoral and blasphemous language in which the Assembly has indulged. The immediate cause of the present quarrel is the refusal of the Council to pass a retrenchment bill that was carried through the lower house by a large majority. That it is absolutely necessary that, in the present state of affairs, taxation should be reduced, every one will admit; yet, strange to say, the Council seems determined to sanction no measure that contemplates the reduction of our expenditure. The reason of this you will understand when I inform you that every member of the Council, with two exceptions, are salaried officials. Since the House met in last August it has been prorogued three times, with a view of getting rid of certain resolutions to the effect that no money bill should be passed until the Council assented to a measure of retrenchment; the honourable house has, however, on its reassembling, always placed things in *statu quo*. A few weeks ago the opposition was found napping, and the Import Duty Bill was passed for a specified time, not, however, without an appropriation clause having been tacked upon it. What would have been the consequence if this bill had not passed on the day it did I cannot tell; for report says the merchants intended forcibly to remove their goods from the bonded warehouses, in the event of their not being delivered over to them by the Customs. To prevent this the officers of her Majesty's Customs made an application for the aid of the military, which application, I am sorry to say, Sir C. Grey granted. The passing of the bill set this matter right, and our merchants now profess to be most indignant that their loyalty should ever have been called in question. No doubt, however, that many would have been delighted to have been able to obtain their goods without the payment of duties. The Governor was low enough in public estimation before, and this prompt resort to military power will certainly not add to his popularity. That Sir Charles is a benevolent man I have no doubt; and I feel equally certain that he is weak minded and easily led astray. His giving a *free pardon to a murderer*, and his refusal to listen to the memorial presented to him by the friends of Mr. Lillie, go far to confirm this opinion. All confidence in him is lost, and the sooner he is recalled the better. *Punch*, if he knew him, would say he is not big enough for the place. How matters will terminate it is difficult to tell, as the Assembly seems resolved to adhere to the following resolution, which passed a few days ago, 18 to 3, "That the House having, by their resolution passed on the 14th ult., provided for the necessities of the colony to the 1st of October, 1849, will not entertain any further revenue or other bills." By the "necessities of the colony" you are to understand the payment of the interest of the island debt, the support of the prisons, police establishment, and lunatic asylum. Thus the House of Assembly has almost unanimously declared that, however useful a church establishment may be under certain circumstances, it must not in these distressed times be looked upon as a necessary; thus our "surplused police" are forced to adopt the voluntary principle. I have no doubt they will soon be tired of it, as it yields just now but very little, even to those who have worked it for some time, and who live in the affections of the people. What our Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Free-church men will do who have been in the habit of going for their "annual grant" with cap in hand I cannot tell. The Rum Bill, which would have yielded a considerable revenue, has been thrown out on account of an appropriation clause tacked to it by the House of Assembly. A vote of want of confidence in the Council has been passed by the Assembly, and the Council has refused to allow a committee of the house to inspect its journals; not content with this, the members of that board have asked the Governor to prorogue the House. This is something new at least. How will this quarrel terminate? Is the question that every one is asking; but to which no one seems able to reply. That there will be taxes I have no doubt; that a considerable reduction must take place in the amount is equally certain.

The suffering amongst all classes is very great. Wages have been reduced, during the last twelve months, at least 50 per cent., whilst every effort is being made to obtain a still further reduction. In many parishes the people only obtain 6d. for nine hours' work—the average price, however, is 9d. From what I have mentioned, you will be prepared to hear that it is with the greatest difficulty missionary operations are carried

on. Stations of the most promising character are being abandoned, and missionaries of all denominations are reluctantly turning their faces homewards. Strange to say, the representations that are made to committees are withheld from the public eye, and thus neither sympathy nor aid can be anticipated. It is indeed a pity that, for the want of a few hundred pounds per annum for a few years, so promising a field should be forsaken. Several Wesleyan and Independent missionaries have left, or will leave in a short time; while there are eleven Baptist missionaries less in the island now than there were three years back. Would that the friends of missions knew our real condition. Cannot you, sir, say a word for Jamaica? It has not been so unfruitful a field that it should now be left to the teachers of baptismal regeneration. But I forbear, as I learn from pretty good authority that an appeal on behalf of the island is about to be made to the British churches. You will be pleased to hear, amongst other things, that those Presbyterian missionaries who have been in the habit of taking state grants for their schools have this year refused government aid. The grant, if made again, must be divided between the Episcopalians and Wesleyans.

Crop has now fairly begun. The canes are healthy, but I do not think the crops will be large, as so many estates have been given up, or are only under partial cultivation. Our poor Coolies are rapidly dying away. I never knew poor people so entirely friendless, or more thoroughly depraved. The parties charged with ill treating the African immigrants in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale have pleaded guilty, and asked leave to file affidavits in mitigation.

The death of the *Messenger* newspaper is matter of sincere rejoicing with a great many persons. I fear it will be a long time before the Dissenters will attempt the establishment of another paper. The peasantry are much vexed with the Trelawney magistrates for prosecuting Mr. Lillie. Their conduct will not be forgotten in the event of a general election.

I have just learned the result of the trials of Messrs. Lowndes and Garriques for flogging the Africans. The former (a wealthy man, and the proprietor of the estate on which the flogging took place) was fined £20, and the latter, an overseer, £10 and one month's imprisonment without hard labour. Such is Jamaica justice. How different would have been the sentence of the Africans had they used the whip on the backs of their employers; but then of course they are ignorant, and would deserve punishment for that. Should there be anything important in the papers that reach me by next post, I will forward them with this. W.

APPALLING OCCURRENCE.—The residents of Miss C. Mann's ladies' school, Liburna-house, St. John's-wood, were greatly alarmed on Wednesday morning early by discovering that three of the female servants, Eliza Tidd, aged 21, Fanny Carter, aged 17, and Elizabeth Griffith, aged 16, had died during the night, and that a fourth was in a state of insensibility, from which she has not at present recovered. The facts of the case appear to be that the cook, who had been ill some time, and who on Tuesday evening felt herself worse, asked permission of her mistress to sleep in a room adjoining the kitchen, in which the footboy had temporarily slept, as she thought she could repose more quietly there than in her own bedroom. This was assented to on the condition that one of the housemaids should sleep with her, in case she might require assistance. It was thought that the room, which had no fire-place, might be too cold for an invalid, and a patent stove, which had been constantly used in the hall, was brought into the room to warm it. Another servant also expressed a desire to accompany them. This arrangement having been made, the lady of the house and family retired to rest, but it is conjectured that afterwards the fourth female servant, not liking to sleep alone, took up her abode with them. The custom of the family was to call the servants at six o'clock in the morning. On being called at that hour on Wednesday no answer was given, when the door was opened and the appalling scene disclosed of three of the servants dead, and a fourth, Annette Peyke, gasping for life. Instant medical assistance was obtained, which was useless to all but the one who was found in a state of insensibility and partly dressed. The inquest was held on Saturday, when the jury agreed to the following verdict:—

That Elizabeth Pritchett, Eliza Griffiths, and Frances Carter, were found dead in a small and ill-ventilated room, and that their deaths were caused by the poisonous fumes of burning charcoal, which had been sold at an extravagant price, under the fraudulent name of prepared fuel; and that these attempts to vend charcoal under the name of prepared fuel, to be used in Carman's or any other such portable stoves, is a scandalous imposition on the public.

The Coroner: Am I to understand you to say, gentlemen, that you attach no blame whatever to Miss Mann? The Jury: Most decidedly so, Sir; not the slightest. The inquiry occupied upwards of four hours.

WEBSTER, the parish constable of Edwinstowe, in Derbyshire, attempted to commit suicide by setting light to a pound of gunpowder in a canister which he placed on his bosom; his breast and eyebrows were scorched, and a thumb was lacerated, and that was all; but his cottage was greatly shattered.

THE DANISH WAR.—Cows roads are crowded with German vessels which have taken refuge there owing to a renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Germany.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

## VISIT OF THE ENGLISH.

The Boulogne papers describe the arrival of the International English and French Association, on Thursday, on its way to Paris, returning the fraternal visit of the National Guards to London. Great demonstrations of compliment and hearty welcome were made by the authorities and citizens. Triumphant arches, inscribed "To the Fraternal Union of England and France," with other English phrases, spanned the roads; and groups of matelottes in their picturesque costume tripped up to every visitor and presented him with a bouquet. One account says—"Among the visitors (accidentally, of course), we were glad to perceive Lord Brougham."

BOULOGNE, April 7.—The Queen of the French arrived here this morning with another party of English visitors—about 250, who were received with every kindly feeling by the people and authorities of the town. After partaking of refreshments they left for Paris direct.

The committee of the English party brought over to Paris, waited on Saturday on the minister of the interior. To an address made by the secretary, and in which he described the party as a deputation of merchants, magistrates, and citizens of different towns in England, desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the French nation, the minister replied in English that it was not necessary for the visitors to have an official character in order to obtain a cordial reception. He had, he said, visited the principal establishments of England, and could appreciate the importance of the interests represented. He added, that he was sincerely desirous to see established more and more between France and England the sympathy so important to the interests of the two nations and to civilization. The minister of public works has given orders for all the national chateaux and reserved parks to be open to the visit of the English party who arrived on Thursday.

Mr. Lloyd, the President of the Committee of the English visitors to Paris, and Mr. Nind, the Secretary, had an interview on Saturday with the British Ambassador. Lord Normanby expressed his satisfaction at their friendly visit to the French capital, and said he largely participated in the pleasure they must have felt at the manner in which they were received by the authorities of the towns through which they passed. They were received on Monday by the Prefect of the Seine.

A grand entertainment by subscription is about to be given to the visitors, in return for the attentions shown to the National Guards during their visit to London. The price of the tickets is 25f. each.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—In Paris, the approaching elections absorb attention. M. Guizot's return for Calvados is deemed certain, notwithstanding the opposition of the Poitiers Club. M. Thiers, it is evident, has made his peace with the Church; and, when this wily politician and Count de Montalembert are found in co-operation, we are sure that a complete reaction is the programme. The junction is formally announced in the manifesto of the "Committee of Religious Freedom," of which M. Montalembert is Chairman, where we read that "the Electoral Committee of Religious Liberty, to give the example of that union and conciliation which it recommends, has resolved to combine its action with that of the Electoral Committee of the *Rue de Poitiers*, which, on its part, has endeavoured to unite all the fractions of moderate opinion." With reference to the ancient quarrel between the Church and the University, the faithful are advised, that, in estimating the claims of candidates, it will be proper to dwell on their present dispositions far more than on the antecedents of their political or literary life; but such Catholics as, after having all their life professed the doctrines of religious liberty, may, during the last year, have fallen under the pernicious influence of the revolutionary or Socialist spirit, are to be rejected. They are to shun carefully the adversaries of liberty of instruction, and "rather let their hands wither than inscribe their names on the list."

MORTALITY IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—From Paris we learn that in the National Assembly on Thursday, the President announced the death of three members of the Assembly; viz., the Abbé Fayet, Bishop of Orleans, and MM. Ballot and Coulmann, the last named having been in his place only the day before. It appears that there are at present fifty-eight members of the National Assembly confined to their apartments by serious indisposition. The cause is assigned to the unhealthy exhalations which prevail in the Chamber, and from the difficulty of ventilating the building. The Bishop of Orleans did not die of cholera, but of atrophy, from which he had been suffering for a long time previous. M. Ballot had also been in delicate health. M. Dosne, father-in-law of M. Thiers, died on Friday morning. He was in his 69th year. The total number of cases of cholera in the hospitals in Paris reported to Wednesday is 1,006, of which there are 565 dead. It is remarkable that of this total number of cases 419 have occurred in one hospital, the Salpêtrière.

ANTI-SOCIALIST CHEAP TRACTS.—The Electoral Committee of the Rue de Poitiers has issued an address to the public under the title of *Anti-Socialist Propaganda*, with reference to the publication of cheap pamphlets and periodicals tending to combat the doctrines of the Socialist press. The document in question states that the movement commenced in Paris has made a progress in the provinces; that subscriptions have been there opened spontaneously



with the view of carrying out the ideas of the central committee; and that local committees have been formed with the same object. The *Anti-Socialist Propaganda* declares its object to be—first, to encourage either the sale at a low price, or the gratuitous distribution of journals devoted to the cause of order, and pledged to combat Socialist doctrines; 2d, to diminish the price of every pamphlet which in a simple, attractive, and popular manner shall refute the detestable sophisms of the Socialist press, and propagate the great truths on which society itself is based; 3d, to cooperate in the publication of weekly journals edited by distinguished writers, and which will be sold at a low price, and distributed throughout the country for the dissemination of just and accurate notions on social duties. The *Anti-Socialist Propaganda* invites the co-operation of all who have an interest in preserving society from destruction. The address is signed by MM. Molé, Thiers, Berryer, de Broglie, Remusat, and the other members of the Electoral Committee. The subscriptions received up to Thursday amounted to 140,000 francs. Subscriptions are coming in from the departments and from the rural districts.

General Changarnier has written a letter to say that he declines the proposed subscription for restoring to the General commanding the national guards of the Seine the pay suppressed by the vote of the Assembly.

It is announced that M. Proudhon has decidedly fled from the consequences of his condemnation. He left Paris on Sunday last, and it is presumed that he is come to London.

A Socialist banquet was given on Sunday at the Rue de Martel. M. Joly, the Montagnard representative, presided. Another banquet was given on Monday, at one o'clock, by the female Socialists of Paris. A banquet will be given at Passy to General Courtais, and the others who were acquitted at Bourges, on Sunday next.

*La Liberté*, a Buonapartist journal, states that at a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée National it was resolved to protest against the acceptance of the Imperial Crown of Germany by the King of Prussia, and that instructions to that effect had been forwarded to the French Minister at Berlin.

#### SPAIN.

It was stated on Monday, in Paris, that the Count de Montemolin had passed through France, and that chance alone had revealed his presence in the environs of Perpignan, at the moment he was about to pass the frontier. He was arrested with all the consideration due to his rank, and re-conducted under the surveillance of a commissary of police to the channel frontier, where he took shipping for England. This news produced a lively sensation.

#### ITALY.

**INSURRECTION IN GENOA.**—A popular movement has been caused at Genoa, by the proceedings on the 27th in the Chamber of Deputies. The people resisted the entry of an approaching Piedmontese corps under General La Marmora; and the movement was succumbed to by the authorities, who allowed the National Guards to take possession of the two principal forts, the Sprone and Begato. Private letters from Genoa of the 2nd inst., state that the National Guards of that city had driven out the garrison, and had taken possession of the fortifications. A Committee of Defence had been formed, invested with unlimited powers, composed of General Avezzana, the Deputy Constantin Reta, and the Advocate David Morchio. They published an address to the deputies lately dismissed at Turin to resume their sittings at Genoa. They declared their determination not to separate from Piedmont, but that they would not recognise the armistice concluded with Radetzky. Letters from Genoa of the 4th inst., announce that on that day General La Marmora arrived before the city with a force of 34,000 men, and that he had established a blockade of the place. On the 6th, the city was attacked, and, after a sanguinary conflict in the streets, capitulated.

**OUTBREAK IN LOMBARDY.**—An insurrection had broken out at Brescia prior to the defeat of the Piedmontese army. The citadel fired upon the town during the 24th and 25th, but on the 26th it was taken by storm, and the garrison put to the sword. The Austrians have taken a terrible revenge. Some accounts say, that unfortunate city is burnt to the ground; others, that after being battered for three days with the heavy siege pieces brought on purpose from Peschiera (the very cannon the Piedmontese had left there last year, and which were to have been returned to them), besides obusses and other artillery, they were still fighting in that part of the town not yet destroyed, the Austrians being obliged to besiege, as it were, every street and house, so desperate was the resistance. A contribution of 5,000,000 lire has been imposed on the inhabitants. Bergamo had also revolted, but had been subjected by an overwhelming force in two days. A whole division, besides artillery, had been sent by Radetzky to enforce submission in these disturbed districts.

**ROMAN STATES.**—The news of the defeat of Novara having been known at Rome on the 29th ult., the Constituent Assembly has named a triumvirate with unlimited powers, composed of Amellini, Saffi, and Mazzini. In the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly of the 27th ult., the Minister of War informed that body of the several military measures that had been adopted by Government. Every citizen of from eighteen to thirty-six years of age is declared a soldier. Whoever wishes to exempt himself from military service must pay a fine to facilitate his being replaced by a substitute; 30,000 muskets were daily expected from France,

and 9,600 from other parts. A manufacture of arms has been established, and three large military magazines are to be organized at Rome, Bologna, and Ancona. All horses that could be found have been put in requisition. Troops, it is said, were on their way to the Po.

**TUSCANY.**—Guerazzi was appointed Dictator in Tuscany on the arrival of the news of the defeat of the Piedmontese. On the 23rd March, Guerazzi issued a proclamation accepting the difficult task conferred on him by the Tuscan Constituent Assembly, that of fulfilling the duties of the Executive Government; and declaring that he will use his full powers to protect the country. He had confirmed in office the existing Ministry. We read in a letter from Florence of the 1st:—"The defeat of the Piedmontese has thrown the Republicans in a sort of stupor, and filled the partisans of the Grand Duke with hope. In the country districts the cry of 'Long live Leopold!' has been raised, and at Arezzo the people have re-established the grand ducal arms."

**PROPOSED TREATY OF PEACE.**—The *Evenement* states that the following are the definitive bases of the treaty offered by the Cabinet of Vienna to Piedmont:—"An offensive and defensive alliance with Austria; a contribution of 100,000,000 of francs, in exchange for which the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza are to be annexed to Piedmont; an unconditional amnesty in favour of the Lombards and Venetians; an Italian Congress to organize a confederation of all the Italian states, under the patronage of Austria, of which Milan is to be the seat; the votes of each are to be divided as follows:—Lombardy and Venice, 10 votes; Naples, 10; Piedmont, 10; Rome, 6; Tuscany, 3; and Modena, 2. The re-establishment of the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany; the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom to form a separate Government, with a liberal constitution, and connected by bonds of fraternity with the other states of the monarchy." A letter from Turin, dated the 3rd inst., published in the *Journal des Debats*, speaks of the settlement of the affairs of Italy, and of the evacuation of Piedmont by the Austrians, in virtue of an arrangement proposed by England. "The fact is, that England, who would not advance a centime to Piedmont when going to war, is now going, they say, to lend the millions she wants to recruit her finances. In this manner England, as a creditor, will counterbalance the influence of the north in our councils. The plan as proposed by Mr. Abercromby is this—Austria owes large sums to England; the millions imposed by Radetzky for the expenses of the war will not be paid by Piedmont, but they will be deducted from the Austrian debt, and England will become the creditor of Piedmont, and arrange with her as she thinks proper. By this plan the occupation of the fortified places by the Austrians until Piedmont should have paid the money will no longer be necessary, and they will, therefore, pass the Ticino. England will lose nothing by the operation, for Piedmont is a much better debtor than Austria." "This statement," says the *Times*, "is evidently, in a great measure, erroneous."

**KING VICTOR EMANUEL** is popular, and respected for the uprightness and plainness of his character. He was born on the 14th March, 1820; and married, on the 3rd June, 1842, Mary Adelaide, second daughter of the Archduke Renier of Austria.

**THE ABDICATION OF CHARLES ALBERT.**—Signor Buffa lately read in the Sardinian Chamber some particulars of Charles Albert's personal gallantry, and portrayed the scene of his abdication:—"The King exposed himself to the enemy's fire on every point where the danger was greatest. The balls hissed continually over his head, and numbers fell round him: he maintained himself until nightfall in the streets of Novara, to which the defence of the Sardinians was reduced. General Durando grasped his arm, and implored him not to run uselessly the terrible risk he was incurring. 'General,' the King exclaimed, 'this day must be my last; let us die.' When his Majesty observed the unhappy condition of the army, and that it was quite impossible to continue the resistance longer, he said, 'Since I have not met with the death I have sought, I will no longer continue to be King.' Being expostulated with by his friends, he added, 'My destiny is fulfilled, my mission is accomplished; I am no longer King.' He took an affectionate leave of his two sons and his Generals, and immediately departed for Nice, attended only by two domestics." The Savoy regiments are praised by all accounts for the unsubdued courage with which they fought all through the day: the Austrian officers join in these praises. The Lombard troops behaved with such safe cowardice that it is said not one of them was taken prisoner.

#### NAPLES AND SICILY.

**REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM AND PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.**—Mr. Temple and M. de Rayneval returned to Naples on the 28th March, with the ultimatum of the Sicilian Council: the Council rejected the proposed offers, and gave notice that the Government of Palermo, considering the armistice at an end, would itself commence hostilities on the 29th.

The *Official Journal* of Palermo, of the 26th ult., contains a proclamation from M. Calvi, Minister of Public Worship and Justice, announcing the re-commencement of hostilities, and inviting the people to pray to the Almighty for success to their arms. It also publishes a letter to the said minister from the president of the Ecclesiastical Assembly, announcing that the said body has divided itself into four committees; the first, to direct preachers to animate the people of the towns and the army in the national cause; the second, to collect alms; the third, to assist the wounded in the hospitals; and

the fourth, to administer the last sacrament to the dying in the towns as well as on the field.

An official announcement has been made by the Neapolitan Government to the Ministers of the different powers at Naples, that the Gulf of Palermo has been placed in a state of blockade by the naval forces of his Sicilian Majesty, which will be put in execution from the first day of the present month. The Neapolitan cruisers have received orders to watch all the coasts of Sicily, in order to prevent absolutely the introduction of arms and all matters fit for war.

A steamer from Sicily has arrived at Leghorn with the intelligence that 700 of the royal troops in garrison at Messina have deserted to the Sicilians, taking with them their arms, ammunition, and baggage.

According to the Naples Correspondent of the *Times*, "It was known that General Filangeri had abundance of steamers in port at Messina, and that on the morning of the 30th it was probable he would appear before Palermo. I cannot say exactly what force the General has at his command; I do not suppose it exceeds 12,000 men; but reinforcements are going hourly down, and no less than three steamers towing a frigate, and two transports full of troops; have left Naples for Messina. The Prince proposes to land on the coast near Palermo, and to assault the city on one side, whilst his armed steamers attack it on the other. We shall soon see what the Palermitans are made of. No less than 60,000 people, men, women, and children, have worked at the temporary fortifications, and perhaps as many as 15,000 to 20,000 are under arms." Arrangements are being made at Naples for supplies for a six months' campaign. On the commencement of hostilities we shall hear of the Calabrians revolting again.

The Correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"No decree has as yet been issued at Naples calling together a new Parliament. The members of the late Parliament are some in prison, some on board foreign vessels now in port; many in concealment; passports have been refused to sixty-five; quite in conformity with the counsel of the correspondent of a morning paper (the *Times*), that, whilst the wild beasts of the provinces were enclosed in a net in the capital, there would be no danger. Every one who desires to revenge himself for slights and insults received during 1848, has only to trump up an accusation of republicanism, and the prison doors fly open! The Republican party is very small in Naples, but no policy could be pursued more likely to increase it."

#### THE IONIAN ISLES.

For some time past a report has been circulated by a Democratic party in the Ionian Islands that the British Government were about to give up the southern portion of the group in order that they might be annexed to Greece. We are enabled to state, upon authority, that the report in question is entirely without foundation.—*Times*.

#### CENTRAL GERMANY.

The *Kölnischer Zeitung* has a letter from Vienna of the 3rd inst., stating that the Austrian Cabinet have pronounced all the elections of Austrian members for Frankfort to be void, and that they have recalled the members now sitting at Frankfort.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* asserts that another note of the Schwarzenberg Cabinet has arrived at Frankfort, in which Prince Schwarzenberg protests that he will not allow Austria to be excluded from Germany by any acts or statutes (*hinausdecretiren*). The same paper states that the most cordial understanding exists between Olmütz and Berlin.

A letter from Frankfort, dated the 5th instant, confirms the report that the Commodore Parke (United States Navy) has declined the offered command of the German Navy. His countryman, Commodore Parry, it is added, has accepted the appointment, and a number of American naval officers, of various grades, are said to be ready to enter the German service.

#### PRUSSIA.

##### REJECTION OF THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

The Frankfort deputation to King Frederick William arrived at Berlin on the 2nd instant. The two Chambers both framed addresses to the King, beseeching him not to decline the call of the German National Assembly; and urging him to fulfil the hopes of the German people, to conquer all difficulties, and to take in his strong hand the guidance of the destinies of the Fatherland. The address of the First Chamber was carried with only three dissentient voices; that of the second, being an amendment on one prepared by a Radical majority in Committee, was carried by 156 to 151.

The King of Prussia received the Frankfort deputation on the 3rd instant, and replied to the address of the Assembly at Frankfort with a conditional refusal of the Imperial crown. Acknowledging with eloquent warmth the confidence that the Assembly had reposed in him, he proceeded:—

But I should not justify that confidence—I should not answer to the expectations of the German people—I should not strengthen the unity of Germany—if I, violating sacred rights and breaking my former explicit and solemn promises, were, without the voluntary assent of the crowned Princes and free States of our Fatherland, to take a resolution which must be of decisive importance to them and to the States which they rule. It will now lie with the several Governments of the German States to examine the Constitution which the National Assembly has drawn up, and declare whether it will be of advantage to all—whether the rights it confers on me will place me in the position to guide the destinies of Germany and realize the expectations of the people.

On the 4th, the First Chamber held an ex-



traordinary sitting, to hear a communication from ministers, which was delivered thus by Count Arnim:—"He had put the chamber in possession of a circular-despatch, which would be sent this evening to all the German governments, and which he proceeded to read. First, the answer of the king to the Frankfort deputation was reported: 'It need scarcely be repeated now, that the constitution could only obtain validity by the way of joint-action (*vereinbarung*) with the German governments, and the election could only be confirmed by their consent.' The Prussian government thought the time was now come for speaking an open word. In consideration of the situation of the Fatherland, and that the Archduke John had in consequence of illness, resigned, his majesty was ready, upon the proposal of the princes, and with the consent of the National Assembly, to take upon himself the provisional charge of standing at the head of the central power. The decision to take measures for that object brooked no procrastination, and the most urgent request (the word *auf-forderung* is more peremptory) was addressed to all the governments to send immediately plenipotentiaries to Frankfort, to decide 1st, Upon the election of the king; 2nd, Upon the relative position of the governments to the German constitution; 3rd, Upon the relation to those States which refused to enter into the Bundes-staat. Within eight days at the furthest, Prussia will send a plenipotentiary to Frankfort for this object, and in fourteen days a definitive result might be expected. Many members, when the house was proposed to be counted, dreading no doubt to lose their Easter holidays in the country, ran out of the chamber, at which the left cried out 'Shame.' An immense confusion ensued. Only 77 members were found present, and therefore not enough to form a house. The chamber broke up in a state of prodigious excitement. Count Brandenburg made in the Second Chamber, which met at four, the same communication which Von Arnim had read in the First, which the president ordered immediately to be printed. The chamber was adjourned until the following day, the feast-day scruple having been removed. The king's last resolution is attributed to the influence of the Prince of Prussia."

The FRANKFORT DEPUTATION returned to that city on the 6th; they are excessively discontented with their reception in Berlin. The answer of the King so disappointed them, that it was with difficulty they were prevailed on to attend the Opera on Tuesday evening. A public dinner that was to have been given them at Mientz's yesterday was countermanded. Others that were in contemplation will of course fail. It would have been better had the substance of the circular note communicated to the Chambers last evening been embodied in the King's reply. It would have deprived it of the appearance of a complete refusal.—*Times Correspondent.*

#### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

##### RECOMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.—CAPTURE OF TWO DANISH SHIPS.

It appears that an engagement has taken place between the Danish naval force and the German Strand batteries, in which, though the latter were the weaker party in guns and artillerymen, the Danes were defeated and sustained considerable loss. The following account of the action has been published:—"Schleswig, April 5.—A Danish squadron, consisting of a ship-of-the-line, a frigate, a corvette, and three steamers of war, entered the Bay of Eckernforde early this morning, and opened a fire against the batteries. One of the steamers was crippled very soon, and made off. The fire continued without intermission on both sides till half-past twelve, when the Danish Admiral (Paludan) hoisted the white flag, and sent a flag of truce on shore, demanding the batteries to cease fire, and he would withdraw, else he would bombard the town. The commanding-officer (Jungmann) replied, he might do as he pleased; every ball he had was destined for the ships. The flag of truce went backwards and forwards till four o'clock, when ring fire commenced. In an hour the frigate 'Gefion' struck her colours, and a little after seven the line-of-battle ship 'Christian VIII.' also, and Admiral Paludan and officers delivered their arms to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and the men came on shore prisoners of war. The 'Gefion' was a 44-gun frigate; the 'Christian VIII.' was an 84-gun ship-of-the-line. Of the 'Gefion' the complement was 300 men, of whom 100 are prisoners, and 200 have fallen. The 'Christian VIII.' had 800 men on board, of whom nearly 700 are prisoners, the remainder fallen. It was one of the most brilliant affairs on record; in the result, 120 guns, 1,100 men, striking the Dannebrog to the German colours; three batteries, together with 20 pieces of cannon. Immediately after the landing of the men, the 'Christian VIII.' was in flames, and blew up. Quarter-past 8 p.m.—The 'Gefion' lies riddled like a sieve." Of the crew of the "Gefion," 250 escaped without injury, but the number of the killed and wounded was not less than 150. The Germans had but one man killed, and 13 wounded. The reports of the battle give due praise to the courage of the Danish sailors, and no less praise is given to the German commander, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, for his judicious arrangements, and the humanity and zeal which he displayed in his attempts to save the unfortunate crew of the "Christian VIII."

According to accounts from Flensburg, the Danes have retired to Alsen. The Danes had on the 4th of April crossed over in force, amounting to about 7,000 men, from Alsen over the Koldingeau to Flensburg. After a slight collision with the

Schleswig-Holstein troops, the latter withdrew, and the Danes took possession of the Gravenstein. A few were killed, and about sixteen wounded. The Danes, to the number of 15,000 men, it is said, also entered Schleswig from Jutland, when the insurgent troops of the duchy retired, and the Danes were left in the occupation of Hadersleben.

#### HUNGARY.

##### DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS AND RUSSIANS.

Intelligence from the seat of war has, as usual, been false and conflicting. Thus, a few days since, it was positively stated that the following had been received at Vienna:—"After Bem had defeated the Russians, and completely sacked and ruined Hermandstadt, he quitted it. The statement that he had been forced into Wallachia proves to be incorrect, as he was on his way to Kronstadt, when he suddenly found himself opposed to from 30,000 to 40,000 Russians, who had entered Transylvania, it is supposed, by the Turzburger Pass, east of the Rothenthurm defile. The conflict was short, but most sanguinary. The Honveds took to their heels, but Bem's Polish and our Viennese legions were annihilated. The five Polish officers of rank who were hanged were Prince Waronicki, Wrouski, Bilski, Dumanski, and Podoletzki. Bem escaped, and it is reported was already on the 18th inst. at Debreczin.

The Vienna journal *Die Presse*, of a later date, contains a positive contradiction of the rumours of General Bem's defeat by the Russians, and the flight of his troops into Wallachia. It appears, on the contrary, that the Austrian General Puchner, surrounded by a hostile population, and hard pressed by the Magyar irregular forces, has thought proper to resign his command, and place himself under the protection of the Russians in Wallachia. He was accompanied by three other Austrian generals, and his troops were left to the care of General Kalliana. The Russian forces at Kronstadt were very short of ammunition, and preparing to recross the frontier and return to Wallachia. Their baggage had already left for that province. General Bem was almost undisturbed in the possession of the whole of Transylvania, and preparing to take Kronstadt, the last city in that kingdom which is still held by the Austrian and Russian troops. General Dembinski has led his troops across the Danube, and threatens the city of Weissenberg, on the high road to Ofen. In short, the position of the Austrians in Hungary and the Crownlands is as bad as can be, and the *Breslauer Zeitung* asserts, that the news from Hungary which was published in the *Wiener Zeitung* has produced a stunning effect.

VIENNA, April 2.—A strange rumour, yet circulated with much confidence, prevails, that the Russian troops have completely evacuated the imperial towns, and even given up Kronstadt. Meantime there are about 60,000 Russian troops concentrated in Moldavia and Wallachia. The report is repeated, that Kossuth has sent Olmütz the bases of a proposal for peace. Ministers will not listen to these, but issue proclamations promising a full amnesty to all who throw down their arms. Görgey and Dembinski had been reconciled at Török Szent-Miklós by the mediation of Kossuth, and Görgey had reassumed the undivided command of all the Magyar troops; Dembinski was head of the staff. Welden, on his arrival before Comorn, issued a proclamation to the insurgents to the effect that, only the traitors who desolated their country for the gratification of their ambition were menaced with destruction. He gave them twelve hours to return to the Imperial flag; after the expiration of which, if they still resisted, he would batter Comorn as long as he had a man or a gun left, so help him God! Welden has returned to Vienna from Comorn, but was to go back immediately. His proclamation produced no result after the twelve hours' respite.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in speaking of General Bem's exploits in Transylvania, gives a different version from that recently put forward in the House of Lords. He quotes the words of the *Transylvanian Messenger*, a Saxon paper published at Hermannstadt, to the effect that the traces of fire, murder, and pillage, which the Wallachians (on the Austrian side) left at Zalathna and Enyed, will be more difficult to efface than those which the Hungarian army under Bem have left in their march through the whole country.

#### CANADA.

The Rebellion Compensation Bill was finally passed by the House of Assembly on the 6th of March. The *Quebec Gazette*, in refutation of the charge that the bill has been imposed by a French Canadian majority, gives these statistics of the divisions upon it:—"The four first resolutions were carried by yeas 52, nays 20; and among the yeas are 28 English (including Irish and Scottish) names: the fifth resolution, the principal one, by yeas 48, nays 23; 24 English names being found among the former: the sixth, by yeas 48, nays 24; the English votes being in this single instance equally divided. On the division at the second reading of the bill, embodying the whole, there were 20 yeas, and 46 nays; 21 of which, constituting a sufficient majority, were English. So much for 'our French masters.' The charge that the measure is forced on Canada West by Canada East is thus disposed of:—

"On the four first resolutions, containing the premises from which the two others were to be deduced, the Upper Canada members were divided 20 for, and 15 against them. On the fifth and sixth resolutions, which some of the majority on the former wished to be modified, 16 voted for them, 18 against the one, and 19 against the other; 14 voted for, and 16 against, on the second reading of the bill; a majority which is only surprising for its smallness under the circumstances." The popular excitement seemed to

be somewhat abated; but the opposition will be strenuously maintained on the last stage. Memorials are to be poured in upon the Queen, to induce her to withhold the Royal assent. There was a rumour at Washington, on the 18th, that an outbreak had commenced; but it was not credited, and is only worth mentioning to explain an authentic declaration which the United States Government is said to have elicited—that General Wool should proceed to the frontier the moment it should be necessary, and promptly put down any attempt at sympathizing interference by citizens of the Republic.

#### WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica we learn a most important measure of reform was being agitated. The city of Kingston had taken the initiative in advocating the propriety of applying to her Majesty, praying her to grant the island a constitution similar to that of Canada and the other North American provinces. Very large and influential meetings had been held on the subject.

The Legislature of the island had been prorogued to the 24th of March. The island was healthy, and the weather delightfully cool. Further intelligence from Jamaica will be found in the letter of a correspondent published in another column.

On the 5th of March there was an insurrectionary riot in St. Lucia. The Governor and Council were temporarily besieged in the Council chamber. The police and special constables being ineffective to suppress the riot, the troops were called out. The insurgents then attacked the military with stones, who, after the special constables had retreated, fired on the mob and dispersed the disaffected blacks. A great many arrests were made, and order quickly restored.

The weather was highly favourable in all the West Indian islands.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MR. CLAY'S PLAN OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.—The following are the main features of Mr. Clay's measure for the gradual abolishment of slavery, as proposed by him in his letter to the inhabitants of Kentucky:—

I think that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age; all born before it remaining slaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855, or even 1860. Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860, or any other day, all born after it, I suggest, should be free at the age of twenty-five, but be liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of their transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there. Provision to be made that the offspring of those who are to be free at twenty-five should be free from their birth, but upon the condition that they should be apprenticed until they are twenty-one, and be also afterwards liable to be hired out for a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of raising money to meet the expenses of the colony, and their subsistence for the first six months. Until the commencement of the system, I think all the legal rights of the proprietors of slaves, in their fullest extent, ought to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently, they would have the right to sell, devise, or remove them from the State; and in the latter case, without their offspring being entitled to the benefit of emancipation for which the system provides.

REWARDS FOR ASSASSINATION.—An extraordinary notification is copied by the *New York Herald* of the 6th March, from "one of the German papers of that city," and headed—"Proclamation of the German-Americans to their German Brethren in Old Fatherland." It states that prayers and representations and efforts have been made in vain by the German people to the oppressors, emperors, kings, and princes of all kinds, to induce them to abandon their unnatural positions; prayers which they have answered only by cannon-shots, and murders. No means are seen of "rooting out these deadly enemies of mankind," other than that the German-Americans should offer rewards to the person or persons who by any means whatever shall make the barbarians of the nineteenth century to be and abide harmless and incapable of hurting—

Therefore we offer the following sums of money:—

	Guilders.
For destroying the Emperor of Austria.....	30,000
For destroying the King of Prussia .....	25,000
For destroying any other king, prince, or duke .....	15,000
For the head of the common hangman, Windischgratz .....	10,000

We believe we can justify these measures before the world, because they are open, and against men destructive to the common race of men, whose hearts are hardened against every feeling of justice, and whose actions are not better than those of common thieves and murderers.

We further believe, and it is our firm conviction, that it is the most holy duty of every free man to help to banish them from the earth, and to root out their majesties from among the people; and they who help to do this work ought to be highly honoured and esteemed, each one of them as a William Tell.

For the punctual payment of these rewards, as soon as the doer or doers of the deed are properly identified, to be paid to them or their heirs, we pledge our fortunes and our honours.

In the name of the Union,  
L. A. WOLLENWEBER, Corresponding Secretary,  
No. 277, North Third Street, Philadelphia.  
To whom all applications and letters (post-paid) must be addressed.

King CHARLES ALBERT arrived at Bayonne on the 1st inst., on his way, it is said, to England: he intended to come by steamer on the second, but was disappointed, and will have to "cross through Spain." He is described as "a very tall, slight man; buttoned up to the throat in an olive-coloured, single-breasted frock-coat, nearly reaching to the



feet; and wearing a grey jockey-shaped travelling-cap, pressed down over a thin fallow countenance." "The manner in which he was recognised," says a Bayonne letter, "was rather strange. When he returned from the expedition of Trocadero in 1824, he was very active in his endeavours to extinguish a great conflagration which had broken out in the Place de la Liberté, and showed much bravery. It so happened at the time, that he stood for a moment on the roof of one of the burning houses in company with a labourer, who was the first to recognise him yesterday."

**REPUDIATION.**—We believe that the time is not far distant when even repudiation will be repudiated by every citizen of those States which have that stain and disgrace upon their fame.—*New York Herald*.

**THE EUROPEAN REACTION.**—The Marquis Ricci, whilst at Brussels, had a curious conversation with the Russian Minister. The latter told him not to be disheartened at the reverses which had befallen the Piedmontese army, as the Austrian Government would grant them honourable terms. "You will, moreover, see," the Russian Minister is said to have added, "that when the affairs of Italy and Hungary are arranged, we will extirpate the revolutionary evil at its root."

**THE PRUSSIAN AND THE DANES AT LEITH.**—On Thursday evening a skirmish took place between the Danish and Prussian sailors connected with the vessels at present in Leith Docks, belonging to these two countries. The colours were pulled down from one of the Prussian vessels, and but for the prompt and effectual interference of the police, it is probable that a serious encounter would have taken place between the belligerents, in their absurd zeal to participate in the quarrels which unhappily exist between Denmark and Prussia. "Some of the most active promoters of the disturbance," says the *Scotsman* of Saturday, "were taken into custody, and brought up before Bailie Ford, and fined in sums varying from 6s. to 20s. each. Last night an attempt was made to renew the hostilities of the previous evening, but, by the intervention of the police and special constables, this was fortunately prevented."

**VESTRY MEETINGS.**—On Monday, according to annual custom, vestry meetings were held in the various parishes of the metropolis to choose officers for the ensuing year. In many cases the proceedings were of an uninteresting and routine nature. In the parish of St. Pancras, however, there was a contest for the office of churchwarden. Mr. Healey was unanimously re-elected, but Mr. T. Smith, recommended by the Anti-state-church Association, was proposed against Mr. D. Fraser. The election of the latter was carried by 44 to 42. In St. George's-in-the-East, Messrs. Hall and Barrett, the Anti-Puseyite candidates, had a majority of 208 over Messrs. Braden and Finder, friends of the vicar, the Rev. B. King. Prior to the meeting several persons entered the church for the purpose of witnessing the novelties in the mode of conducting public worship which the rev. gentleman had introduced. On the communion table we observed a pair of silver candlesticks, in which were two very large candles. A number of wax candles was suspended from the ceiling in brass candelabra near the altar. The general aspect of the place was much more calculated to remind the casual spectator of the gaudy exterior of a Roman Catholic chapel, than of the simple, unpretending worship of a Protestant church.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE AT LEICESTER.**—On Thursday, the remains of Mrs. Groce, a married woman, and her child, about three months old, were discovered in a house in Simpson-street, near St. Margaret's Church. The husband, a framework-knitter, left his home at six, and went to work. He returned at his usual hour to breakfast, when, going to his room, he was astonished at finding the door locked, and the key in the inside. Under the door, he could see the floor covered with blood. The door was forced open. Upon a box was lying the infant child with its head nearly severed from its body, and close by the mother with her throat cut from ear to ear. Mr. Buck, a surgeon, was sent for, who promptly attended. The child he pronounced to be quite dead, but the mother was still alive. Mr. Buck did all that was possible to save the woman, but she expired during the day. There seems no ground for the supposition that the premises had been broken into, but every reason to conclude that Mrs. Groce destroyed the life of her child, and afterwards cut her own throat. For some time past she had been in a desponding state.

**A SAVAGE AND PROBABLY FATAL OUTRAGE** has been perpetrated at the Earl of Darlington's slate-quarries near Ulverston. Woodend, an old man, and four others, on leaving work, were going down an inclined tunnel. John Johnson threatened that if they went away at that time he would start a wagon into the tunnel after them; the men went on their way, and Johnson executed his threat. The men, all but Woodend, heard the wagon dashing after them, and exerted themselves to the utmost to avoid death: one got into a recess, and the wagon brushed him as it passed; the other three rushed out of the tunnel just in time to throw themselves on the bank as it thundered past them. But poor old Woodend was knocked down; the wagon went over him; and, though not killed, he was terribly bruised and torn. The ruffian Johnson is in custody.

**INTERESTING FESTIVAL.**—A *soirée* was held on Saturday afternoon week at the Temperance-hall, Bradford, by the recipients of the benefits accruing from the institution of a weekly half-holiday, in

order to celebrate the advent of a new era in their social position. A large number of the ministers and gentry of the town were present; and the proceedings, under the able presidency of Mr. Alderman Cheesebrough, and enlivened by musical interludes, were of a very gratifying character. The principal speakers were Dr. Burnet (vicar), Mr. George Taylor (the chairman of the half-holiday movement), the Revs. W. Morgan (Christ Church), Mr. Scott, C. Haydon, J. Glyde, J. P. Clown, A. Wallace, and Mr. Alderman S. Smith. That day being the first general half-holiday, the church bells, for hours "musically bewitched," pealed forth their merry chimes, and the occasion was worthy of the feeling of gladness they everywhere instilled.

**EXECUTION OF A MURDERER AT EXETER.**—The convicted murderer of Mrs. Grace Holman has finished his career of crime upon the public scaffold. He was executed on Monday, at twelve o'clock, in front of the gaol. An enormous crowd had gathered to witness the disgusting spectacle. He died admitting that he put the box and the chair upon the old woman, but he persisted in saying Woods, the approver, was the murderer, and expressed himself glad that Mills had got clear, because he was led into it by himself and Woods ignorantly. It is said Woods, the approver, was present with some women, to witness a scene from which he very narrowly escaped being a principal actor. It is computed 27,000 persons were present, the majority of whom were women and children.

**THE ROYAL VISIT TO GRIMSBY DOCKS.**—Great preparations are being made by the various official authorities for the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the occasion of his visit to Grimsby, on the 18th inst., to lay the foundation-stone of the stupendous docks about being formed at that port.

**THE "BOMBAY" STEAM-VESSEL.**—This ship still remains at moorings off Blackwall, but continues under surveillance of the Custom-house authorities. Yesterday morning an officer of the Customs Department ordered her boats to be taken off, preparatory to floating her into the East India Docks, but the person in charge protested, and referred the matter to legal authority.—*Globe*.

**THE FACTORY QUESTION.**—The system of working by relays has created great excitement at Ashton-under-Lyne. The workpeople at the firms of Messrs. W. Bailey and Brothers, Messrs. Cheetham, and Mr. Leech, during last week, refused to work upon the "shift" principle; the consequence was that Messrs. Bailey and Mr. Leech locked up their mills on Thursday morning, and refused to allow the hands to go in until they would consent to work by relays, as they have been doing for some time past. Upwards of 2,000 workhands have, therefore, been walking the streets ever since. It is stated that Messrs. Cheetham and other firms also purpose closing their mills this week, unless the workpeople resume their employment upon the old plan.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.**—On Monday, a meeting of gentlemen took place in the League Rooms, Manchester, to hear a report of the proceedings which had been taken by the executive since the great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, at the commencement of the year. Mr. G. Wilson took the chair, and in opening the proceedings addressed the meeting at some length, stating that since the meeting which was held on the 1st February, a circular had been sent through most of the English and Scotch counties, the replies to which had brought a great number of adhesions to the objects of the proposed association. He stated also that from the correspondence which had already taken place, it had been found that a large number of associations had been established, having for their objects financial and parliamentary reform. He alluded to the Freehold Land Associations which have been formed and are still in process of formation in Birmingham and the Midland Counties, and expressed an opinion that by the adoption of a similar plan by this association, and the recommendation of it throughout the country, the representation of the counties would speedily be in other hands. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Walker, Mr. Kershaw, M.P., and Alderman Harvey, all of whom expressed approval of the proceeding so far, and urged further action. It was moved by Mr. Bright, seconded by Mr. Kershaw, and carried unanimously, "That the report which has been made be approved by the meeting, and that steps be immediately taken to promote the objects of the association, and that this meeting be adjourned for one month." The meeting was a private one.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 11, Two o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—The Legitimists count upon returning 250 pure Royalists to the new Chamber, and they are even now meditating an appeal to the nation to decide by universal suffrage whether the old monarchy shall be restored.—M. Thiers, who had taken a severe cold at the funeral of his father-in-law, M. Dorm, is much better.—Lagrange, the celebrated Montagnard deputy, who had been attacked with cholera, is pronounced out of danger.

**DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.**—The latest news from the scene of operations is that a slight skirmish has taken place between the Danish and German troops, and that the Holstein infantry, aided by

some field-pieces, have retaken Apenrade, which place was being fired upon by the Danish gun-boats.

**HUNGARY.**—The *Bucharester Zeitung* states that the rest of the Austrian troops garrisoned at Hermannstadt have effected their escape to Kronstadt, and that the Russian troops under the command of General Engelhard have been recalled. General Puchner's retreat into Wallachia is likewise mentioned in the *Bucharester Zeitung*, where it is stated that the Austrian Generals, Puchner, Gedeon, Pfersmann, and Jovich, with a force of 1,000 men, have crossed the Wallachian frontier. The above-named Austrian generals and the 1,000 men were remains of the Austrian army in Transylvania. It appears that by the capture of Hermannstadt the insurgents got possession of nearly all General Puchner's military stores. Twelve Russian pieces of artillery, captured by Bem, have arrived at Debreczin. It is stated that Welden has given up all idea of taking Comorn by storm; that an Italian battalion had passed over to the insurgents. Another account states that a second division of Russian troops (12,000 foot, 3,000 horse, and three batteries), from Bessarabia, were marching upon the Transylvanian frontier.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Ministers arrived on the evening of the 4th at Vienna, from Olmutz, where the Cabinet had been in deliberation for four consecutive days. The Italian question was the one under discussion, and it is said that, as soon as peace was made with Piedmont, an Austrian force would enter Tuscany. It is further stated that the Cabinet will accept all that Prussia and Germany may decide.—The Chevalier Bruck, Austrian Minister of Commerce, has been deputed by his Government to negotiate a treaty of peace with the King of Sardinia. He set out from Vienna on the 2nd instant for Verona, where the negotiations are to be conducted.—On the 5th (according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*), a courier was sent to St. Petersburg, to request a fresh succour, 60,000 men, it is said, to act against Bem. If these troops are granted by his Russian majesty they will be obliged to take their way by Galicia, as Transylvania has only four passages by which an army can cross the mountains. These passages are occupied by Bem.

**ITALY.**—General Marmora entered Genoa in consequence of a previous compromise with the provisional government. The population, it is said, were unwilling to injure their cause by exciting a civil war at a moment when the exertions of every patriotic Italian ought to be directed to the conclusion of an honourable peace.—The inhabitants of Cosne, on hearing of the disasters of Brescia, had laid down their arms. Bergamo, after a resistance of some days, had capitulated. The inhabitants had been condemned to pay a fine of two millions of dollars. Marshal Radetzky has consented to abandon his demand of placing an Austrian garrison in Alessandria, and he will merely occupy the small town of Valenza, on the Po.—The *Paris Moniteur* announces the blockade of Venice by the Austrian naval forces. The blockade was established on the 31st ult.

**CENTRAL GERMANY.**—The *Deutsche Zeitung* states that M. Camphausen, the Prussian Plenipotentiary at the Regent's Court, left Frankfurt for Berlin on the 7th inst., whither he was called by an order by electric telegraph. The same paper asserts likewise, that the Chevalier Bunsen, Minister of Prussia at the Court of St. James', has resigned his post as Ambassador of the German Empire.

The *Dublin Press* states, that the present Bishop of Limerick lives out of the country to avoid his creditors. This is not very creditable to a prelate of the Establishment. "A portion of his income," says the *Press*, "is sequestered to pay his debts, and his spiritual lordship lives upon the balance abroad."

**THE WHIGS AT A DISCOUNT IN IRELAND.**—The Peel party here is in high spirits, and calculates on Sir Robert being Prime Minister before long, despite of all that is said about his resolution not to take office again. All kinds of reports are flying here about the downfall of the Whigs. The members of the House of Commons who have come over to spend the holidays seem to be unanimous in considering their fate as sealed.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Daily News*.

Mr. Duffy's trial was to commence in the Commission Court, Dublin, yesterday morning. The constitution of the jury panel, as far as report goes (for the list is not published), is said to be as favourable as the Crown could expect.

Last night's *Gazette* contains official notifications of the blockade of the coast of Sicily by the Neapolitan navy, of Venice by an Austrian squadron, and of the German ports and rivers by Denmark.

**THE MURDER IN BLACKFRIARS'-ROAD.**—The inquest held yesterday evening, upon the body of Henry Lambill, who was stabbed in a scuffle in Blackfriars'-road, has resulted in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against William Bailey.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—MANCHESTER, TUESDAY.—The feeling in the market to-day is not of a favourable character. The news of the commencement of hostilities between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, has had a very depressing influence. Some inquiry is being made for the Mediterranean and Indian markets.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, April 11.

We are moderately supplied with Grain this week, and the trade is without alteration from Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,010 quarters; Foreign, 7,590 quarters. Barley—English, 390 quarters; Foreign, 4,380 quarters. Oats—English, 360 quarters; Foreign, 11,470 quarters. Flour, 1,550 sacks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. C." writes a long letter on prophecy under colour of a taking title, but which has very little to do with the comments which it introduces.

"W. Thorn," Winchester. We respectfully decline being made the medium of a controversy in which one of the parties has declined the discussion for the present.

Our Bristol correspondent is informed that his letter has gone into the waste-basket, and is now irrecoverable—and, he is further instructed, on the authority of our experience, that correspondents *seldom* do think "justice has been done them," until they see their communications in type. We took some pains on his behalf—but they are of no avail, we see, unless the end of them is—print.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1849.

#### SUMMARY.

THEY are off—they are off for a week, to enjoy rest and recreation. Poor creatures! Theirs is no light work, when conscientiously attended to. We dare say, like school-boarders, they count the days, hours, minutes, and seconds, from each day of the session to the holidays, and scarcely know how to make enough of their brief respite. We are speaking, gentle reader, of members of Parliament, a hard-worked, unpaid, little-considered race of public servants, who toil during six months in every year in making laws which, for the most part, require to be unmade as soon as possible. They are gone. They broke up on Wednesday. And there was, of course, a glorious scatter—such a hurrying to and fro—such a cutting away from the metropolis—such an imaginary hug of temporary retirement—such a longing for the pleasures of solitude! Nothing remains now to remind you of politics. The daily papers describe the various places and means of amusement within the purlieus of London. Everybody that can is snatching a day or two from business. Inconstant April smiled on Good Friday—since then she has worn her coldest and most sullen of looks.

The North Hants election was just finished in time. Mr. Shaw, the audacious stranger, who dared to disregard snug family arrangements, and to offer himself to the tenant-farmers as a candidate for the vacant seat—Mr. Shaw, whose whereabouts when at home some snob journal (we forget which) had never been able to ascertain, but whose reputation was identified with the *Mark Lane Express*—was defeated. Under all the circumstances, however, the farmers made a most capital show, for a first brush with their landlords. Upwards of eight hundred votes recorded for the man of their choice, told how bitterly they had been disappointed by the delusive game of the landowners, and how necessary they felt it, to fight their own battle. Mr. Shaw's charger in the conflict was *tenant-right*—a thing which, when attained, will not make men of small capital and large farms, a bit the more independent of their landlords. The truth is, that farmers, as a class, live in a much higher style, in proportion to the money they employ in their business, than any other class of traders, manufacturers, or producers, whichever they may prefer to call themselves. The best tenant-right would be the common-sense which rejects a bad bargain—and until that is established, all the laws in the world will not lift the occupier above a state of semi-serfdom.

Sheffield has wooed Mr. Roebuck—and Mr. Roebuck has consented. Letters have passed between them; and, we believe, an interview is being arranged for. The match is honourable to both parties. Sheffield will gain an able and honest representative, seemingly much improved by a little wholesome humiliation—and Mr. Roebuck will have a constituency more likely to guide him than Bath. He needs at times to be reminded that he is not everybody nor everything, and probably Sheffield will do it for him gently, when needful. We rejoice that he is to be so soon restored to the House—we rejoice in the manner of his restoration—and we most heartily offer our

good-wishes for a long and happy connexion between the borough of Sheffield and Arthur Roebuck.

The quarterly return of Revenue displays no very striking features. A net decrease on the quarter of £264,003, is almost lost sight of in the net increase on the year of £867,289—more especially as only £2,491 of the decrease can be properly designated *ordinary revenue*. The Customs show an increase on the quarter of £200,469—on the year of but £169,554. The Excise shows but a trifling improvement on the year, and on the quarter a decrease of £182,026. The Property-tax is less on the quarter by £30,121—and on the year by £142,125—representing a diminution of income to the amount of £4,737,500, and a depreciation of real estate to the enormous extent of £100,000,000. The Assessed Taxes also exhibit a decrease, plainly showing that the more heavily the people are burdened "the more they won't go." The Post-office and one or two minor heads of revenue show an inconsiderable improvement.

Amidst the temporary lull in political excitement, in relation to domestic affairs, the stirring, and, in many instances tragic, news from the continent excites a more than ordinary attention.

Italy still claims the largest share of interest, but presents the fewest grounds for satisfaction. Notwithstanding the signal defeat of the King of Sardinia, and the acquiescence of his successor in the terms dictated by the Austrian general, his disaffected subjects have not so easily submitted. The turbulent city of Genoa raised the standard of insurrection, and drove out the royalist authorities and garrison, but, after holding out for a few days, has been obliged to succumb to the Piedmontese army under General Marmora. Some parts of Lombardy have been in a state of revolt against Austria, and have paid dearly for their temerity. The city of Brescia has been bombarded with Piedmontese artillery, and almost reduced to ruins. The fate of Rome and Tuscany is still undecided. But in the "eternal city" active preparations are being made against invasion—all classes cordially uniting in self-sacrificing efforts to prevent the restoration of the Papal power. The endeavour to raise money upon the matchless works of art in that metropolis, has provoked an indignant protest from the *Times*, now the recognised organ of absolutist principles everywhere but at home, and the willing apologist of every deed of violence which continental sovereigns may perpetrate in order to preserve their despotic authority. It is absolutely sickening to see an English journalist thus expending his sentimental lamentations on an event which his patrons have provoked, and for which they are clearly answerable, whilst, in the same breath, he denounces, with studied virulence, the efforts of a united and emancipated people to escape the re-establishment of a grinding ecclesiastical tyranny, without its parallel in modern Europe.

Both in Sicily and in Schleswig-Holstein, the flames of war have been once more kindled—in each case, in consequence of the arrogant pretensions of royal despots. In Hungary, the Magyars have again signally defeated their Austrian invaders, and have even driven the Russians out of Transylvania. These severe reverses of the Austrian arms more than counterbalance their successes in Italy. Their probable effect will be to throw her more completely into the arms of the Russian Emperor, who will not be slow to take advantage of her misfortunes to further his own ambitious schemes. Military despotism has as yet failed to trample out the sentiments of freedom and independence which still pervade that portion of Europe, and who knows but that it is destined to a more signal discomfiture than it has yet experienced.

From Berlin we learn that the King of Prussia has given a qualified rejection to the offer of the Imperial Crown made by the German National Assembly, but is willing to accept the dignity, either temporarily or permanently, if the Princes of Germany will acquiesce. His uncertain policy has given great offence to his own subjects, as well as to the Frankfurt Parliament. In order that a decision may be at once come to, it has been determined to invite a congress of representatives of royalty at Frankfurt to discuss the question. This looks very much like an ingenious device for resuscitating the old German Confederation, which was overthrown by the revolution; and bodes no good to the National Assembly. But inasmuch as Frederick William has on all former occasions resisted the popular will, until submission to it has lost the grace of concession, we presume that it will be so in this instance.

Colonial affairs also merit more than ordinary notice. Canada is in a state of dangerous excitement. The agitation which was occasioned by the bill for compensating the sufferers by the late rebellion, has roused the slumbering animosity between the French and English races. "Annexation to the United States" has become something more

than an idle threat. In the West India colonies the state of affairs is not a whit more satisfactory. In Jamaica and Guiana the executive and the legislature are at open war, and the prospect of the breach being healed is as distant as ever. For further information relative to the state of affairs in the former colony, we refer to an interesting letter from a correspondent, published in another column.

#### WHERE ARE WE NOW?

EASTER—the first stage of the Parliamentary session at which retrospection is both natural and convenient—the Wolverton on the down line of legislation—affording a brief interval for rest and refreshment, during which we first take note of the distance we have come, the time occupied in accomplishing it, and the probabilities of arriving at the terminus in accordance with the promise on the time-table—Easter is here, and what have we to show in the shape of senatorial achievements? We started at a brisker speed than usual—and, for about three weeks, there was a show of getting along at a spanking rate. The puffs of the Imperial engine were shorter than of yore—and driver and stokers looked alive for once. 'Twas but a spurt of energy—we have got back to the old pace, creeping wearily along from station to station—the locomotive is rickety—the engineer constantly at a loss—all the servants along the line tell us that we cannot proceed faster without danger—the passengers are helpless, and, with hearty grumbles, resign themselves to their fate—and even the least knowing of them are beginning to anticipate a break-down.

Yes! we have fairly got into the Easter holidays, with scarcely a measure to record as passed, even by the House of Commons. The further suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, was, indeed, pushed through both Houses with prompt decision of purpose, and the £50,000 grant followed in its wake. Where Government wants additional executive power, or an extra amount of cash, it seldom fritters away time. With the exception of these two measures, all is embryo. The Members' Oaths Bill was laid on the shelf immediately after the second reading. The bill for altering the Navigation-laws, after mutilation by its own progenitors, awaits a third reading. The Rate-in-aid Bill, an after-thought, although £100,000 have been borrowed on the credit of it, is just in that position of uncertainty, that no sane man would pronounce upon its ultimate destiny. As to the bills for regulating municipal and electoral franchises in Ireland, they are probably consigned already, so far as ministerial intention goes, to legislative oblivion. Some progress has been made in the Army and Navy Estimates—of course! and such retrenchments have been effected as sheer necessity dictated, and as might still leave all snug for gentleman placeholders. Messrs. Cobden and Hume have been defeated—Mr. Disraeli beaten—but when we come to look for solid results, we find nothing as yet, positively nothing, but certain monies voted away, and certain extra-constitutional powers granted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is usually pleaded, in extenuation, if not excuse, of Whig dilatoriness, that being in power on sufferance merely, and unable, like Sir Robert Peel, when in office, to command a compact majority of disciplined voters, they cannot push on with that rapidity which the wishes of the country might prescribe. The plea is a delusive one. For the two leading measures of the session, one giving fuller expression to the principle of religious liberty, the other to that of free-trade, they had as large a majority of the House of Commons as the most energetic course could require. The cause of their shilly-shallying is to be sought in the men, not in their position. In relation to progress, they have no definite will. Their past history, their present tenure of power, and their consciousness of what other and stronger stateemen are prepared to do, commit them to the proposal of a programme dashed with liberalism. But they are not earnestly intent upon realizing it. They bring to the back of their adopted policy no fondness of affection, no trust in principle, no self-forgetfulness, no determination. They are without heart, because they are without a faith. They infect the legislature with their own imbecility. Everything gets into confusion because no one man commanding deference means anything particular. Properly speaking, there is no leader—no policy—no plan—no result. The Whigs remain in office—that is all. With their *being* there, rather than with anything which they *do* there, they seem to identify the interests of the empire. Accordingly, they sail as close to a bare negation as circumstances will admit of. Modifying the common proverb, they take as the motto of their administration, "The least done the soonest mended." To loiter over their work is part of their system—to tarry is, so far, to succeed. Of course, they mean well—but their meaning and the country's differs widely. In their judgment, themselves, not their measures, are what Great Britain most needs—and they submit to incredible shifts to give to this their



patriotism a sufficient expression. With the leading Whig "houses" in power, they can hardly conceive of the people caring a rap for anything more. The "glorious revolution" has fulfilled its mission, and foregoing history has reached its grand climacteric.

But the fore-quarter of the session has not been without its redeeming feature, although small thanks are due for it to the Government. A new idea has been born into the House—an idea which beckons forward the legislature to a future triumph. The Whigs treat it as a portent—the country hails it as a deliverer. In fact, it bears the lineaments of its parent—public opinion—and Sir Robert Peel, who carries away all the congratulations, is but its nurse. Still, it is not a little gratifying, that a statesman to whose sagacity and experience Parliament is accustomed to defer, has propounded a principle of permanently remedial legislation for Ireland, and has so broached it, that cavil is disarmed, official prudery is silent, and all classes in and out of doors wish to hear of it again with more particulars. This fact has given a tone of interest even to debates on Irish subjects, of which Parliamentary proceedings have mainly consisted since the opening of the session. It has raised assurance of an approaching egress from the region of shams. As commended by the speeches of Sir Robert Peel, it may be open to many objections. But when the drapery is removed, one finds a lusty living idea—a novelty in this age of dressed and painted dolls—and we are both proud and thankful that in a senatorial chamber so long closed by the Whigs against the atmosphere of the outer world, anything which has life in it can become acclimated.

As to the future, darkness overspreads it. One has, indeed, a sort of presentiment, confirmed by many significant appearances, that Whig rule is drawing to its close. Ministers are shifting their faithful subordinates to posts of security and plenty. Perhaps we are destined, ere long, to see a cabinet of Protectionists. Lord Stanley, it is said, is ready to seize the helm, if necessary. We should be sorry to take upon ourselves the responsibility of bringing this about—but, so far as we can see, we believe such an event would be the very best thing that could happen to the country. It would be like the shock of a cold shower-bath after the lassitude of a dreamy, dozy, good-for-nothing summer's night. It would provoke the reaction of the blood to the surface, and bring back to a faint and enervated frame, the glow of healthful energy. They say, he will dissolve Parliament—let him!—so much the better. No man of the people can object to an appeal to the people. Aye! let him, say we! But we are not very sure that Lord Stanley will be permitted by his peers to venture upon this freak of puerile temerity. Other and graver interests than those of political party, will be imperilled by his temporary success, and the vote which places his lordship in power, may also sever Canada from the mother country. The wiser, therefore, of the Conservative peers, will not probably join in the cry "On, Stanley, on!" The bill for the alteration of the Navigation-laws, will, in this case, be suffered to get through the House of Lords, pared down only to the very edge of the principle which it embodies. The Whigs will then deem themselves secure for the remainder of the session, and the little progress they will have made, will furnish an excuse for attempting less. But the truth is, we never felt so completely baffled in our efforts to penetrate the future—and it is with a feeling of bewilderment as well as of disgust, that we ask the question placed at the head of this article, "Where are we now?"

#### THE CONVICTION OF RUSH.

THE most remarkable criminal trial of modern times—that of Rush, at the Norwich Assizes, for the Stanfield Hall murders—has terminated in the conviction of the accused, and the wretched prisoner is condemned to death. We can easily imagine the air of confidence with which the advocates of capital punishments would inquire of those who urge the abolition of them, "What, now, would you do in such a case as this?" We reply without hesitation, this is precisely one of those cases, in which the inexpediency of death as a punishment of atrocious crime, is most distinctly evident. To the convict himself it is clear enough that a violent termination of his earthly existence is a matter of comparative indifference (the remark, of course, applies only to the present life), and as to the public, it would have been better, far better, that the horror excited by his depravity should not be softened by the compassion which cannot but be felt for a dying malefactor. An execution will attract sympathy, from all who believe in a future state of existence, towards the vilest of criminals, and Rush's wickedness will soon be half-driven out of remembrance by Rush's fate. A hard and degrading doom for life would have been the meetest reward, so far as this world is concerned, for such a villain, and the man would have gone into his humiliating sphere of bondage with the seal of society set to the justice of his sentence. This, however, is by the way only.

We should like to know something of the wretched man's early history, to find, if possible, some clue to his feelings and habits. Full to overflowing of brute energy, he must always have been—a most valuable member of society, under successful moral culture, he might, and, in all likelihood, would have been. But he appears to have outlived all deference to the rights and feelings of others—trampling upon them with the most callous unconcern, and using them for his own purposes as if unconscious of the suffering he might thereby inflict upon them. He seems to us to be one of those men who, in early days, have yielded for a time to powerful religious impulses, and afterwards to have exhausted both his moral and spiritual susceptibilities. The man could carry on a daily form of family worship, whilst meditating unparalleled atrocities, and never even betray a wince of conscience. He could talk of the purity and mercy of God, in connexion with persistency in a course of acknowledged immorality. During his trial he could appeal, perhaps a hundred times, and that with the most awful adjurations, to the God of truth to bear witness to his falsehoods. What is the secret of this? Was he, like the rocket-case, after rushing with much noise and with a brilliant blaze towards heaven, blurred and burnt out as to his spiritual sense—his consciousness of a Supreme? Or did all this indicate only his determination to reach the goal he had in view, come to him here, or hereafter, whatever might? as Richard the Third exclaimed—

"Slave! I have set my life upon the cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the die."

These are problems we should wish, if possible, to see solved by the earlier facts of his career. One trembles at the thought that human nature can display such desperate aberrations, and would be relieved in tracing them to their probable sources.

We remember no instance in which society appeared to gain such sensible relief from the conviction of a malefactor. All men felt a satisfaction in witnessing the culprit overtaken by justice. This is note-worthy, and it may prove instructive to that school of sentimentalists who labour to represent crime in the light of misfortune. Men in whom common sense is yet tolerably unsophisticated, cannot look upon the two as allied, much less synonymous. They are wide as the poles asunder. Hence, whilst we cannot witness mere suffering, as such, without suffering somewhat in our own feelings, we can derive a stern pleasure from beholding the retributive justice of God. The whole community breathed more freely when the verdict of the jury in Rush's trial was delivered. This is not the result of a long train of utilitarian ratiocination—it is the response of an instinct deeply planted in our nature to the object adapted to call it into exercise. The inner man, when not perverted with trash, will always say, "Well done," when justice seizes those who have outraged all her claims—and, perhaps, in this case, it was not so much the double murder, which elicited from the heart of society that assent to the solemn rebuke of the judge, as the seduction, heartlessness, forgery, and malignity, of which murder was only the consistent climax.

Of Mr. Baron Rolfe's conduct it is impossible to speak in terms too laudatory. His patience, his impartiality, his dignity, his severity—all eminently became his position. After sundry exhibitions of infirmity which of late have come from the bench, Mr. Baron Rolfe's demeanour makes us sensible that there is much for an Englishman to be proud of in the administration of justice in this land. He has given us an additional motive for thankfulness that our judges are by law irremovable by the Crown, except on the address of the Houses of Parliament.

**NEWSPAPER STAMPS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.**—A return to the House of Commons, procured by Mr. J. Brotherton, M.P., shows that the aggregate number of penny stamps issued for newspapers in the year 1848 amounted, in England, to 67,476,768, exclusive of 8,704,236 halfpenny stamps; in Scotland, to 7,497,064, exclusive of 176,854 halfpenny stamps; and in Ireland, to 7,028,956, exclusive of 44,702 halfpenny stamps. The amount of stamps issued in England has increased since 1842 from 60,088,175 to 67,476,768. The number of London papers circulating in 1848 amounting to 150, which paid on 863,888 advertisements (at 1s. 6d. each) duty to the amount of £64,791. The number of English provincial papers in 1848 was 238, paying advertisement duty to the amount of £60,320. In Scotland the number was 97, paying 17,562; and in Ireland, 117, paying £10,841.

**FUND FOR KNIBB AND BURCHELL'S WIDOWS AND FAMILIES.**—The course adopted by the committee will not fail to secure general approval. An investment of £1,000 has secured to each of the widows a life annuity of £40. £100 had been previously voted to each widow as a present supply, and the committee had further voted £150 to each of the children of the deceased missionaries; while it is arranged that the sum for such children as are minors, "shall be drawn for by the parent at such times, and in such manner, as she may find requisite to educate, or otherwise provide for the benefit of such children."

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

##### OUR MINISTERS.

(From the Spectator.)

It is an exasperating thing, it might make the spectator of a cricket match turn misanthrope through contempt for his species, to see a player miss a fine ball; but to see him do it time after time, and never hit—to see all his colleagues do the same—provokes a just indignation against such disgrace to their kind. You cannot witness the scene and abstain from picking to pieces the character of the players. Now surely no set of men ever had such an innings as the present Ministers—such a clear field, such fine blowing weather, such capital balls: yet every stroke is a miss. They play a timid game, and venture only when there is nothing to be gained by it. Accordingly, you pick to pieces the character of the men—excellent men, no doubt, in the bosom of their families, but exasperating performers on a public ground. And the review of the men quite accounts for the failure of the party.

Look at the leader, Lord John Russell; a most estimable man, whose character is patent to all the world. Lord John is a model of an English gentleman—only without any John-Bullishness of contour, and therefore without many things that belong to that exterior. He is intelligent, highly educated, well versed in English history—he has written some first-class exercises on that theme—spirited, sensitive, and kind-hearted. He can read you a page in history with due emphasis and discretion, after the most received plan, and will compose you a theme upon it that would extort the highest certificates from the College of Preceptors. He is very proud to find the House of Bedford mentioned so often; and he is thoroughly convinced that the country which produced the said House of Bedford must be the finest country in the world—the prize country, rewarded by its own virtue in the possession of that House. He is a staunch advocate of the free institutions which have produced the House of Bedford. He is a revolutionist on occasions, and goes along with the noble barons who extorted the charter from King John; nay, with the country gentlemen who dictated the Bill of Rights, but in matters of revolution he draws the line at Barons and Country Gentlemen. The House of Bedford, in his person, completed the political trinity by vouchsafing the Reform Bill—event enough for this age. There he rests his political fame. It is most disgusting to see the vulgar ingratitude which makes men impatient to get beyond that; but the "ardor prava jumentum civium" is a classic text for historical theses. Lord John is a kind man and a philosopher, and he forgives his fellow-countrymen. Patience is the great political virtue. Let the rabble bawl freely, and it will change its tale; the ebb-tide will restore the balance disturbed by the flood. Nothing more is wanted. England is a glorious nation: it has produced Queen Elizabeth, Lord Bacon, John Milton, and Lord William Russell; John Hampden, and Dr. Hampden, mitred by a Russell; Charles James Fox, and Francis Duke of Bedford, whose statue is in Russell-square: it is swayed by Queen Victoria, and governed by Lord John Russell, assisted by Earl Grey, son of the late Earl Grey, and Sir George Grey, nephew of the late Earl Grey. The English are a free people; and discussion, being quite free, is very animated. Ireland is very poor and turbulent: she always has been so. All these facts are history: it is thus Lord John reads it. Persons who don't read history, but only the newspapers, are for going faster, or going back, or going on one side. Lord John smiles. Demagogues fall in with those wild ideas; so do some statesmen. The Duke of Wellington says that men not used to good society are not suited to hold commissions in the army, because the unaccustomed wine at mess gets into their heads; Lord John sees that men who are elevated to the rank of statesmen, without being well born, are liable to have their heads affected. It is a sign of plebeian birth. He is never so. Other men are: they are not members of the House of Bedford, or of any other "house," except the House of Commons. But he is proud to see how our free institutions enable the man of humble origin to attain the highest posts of the state, and it is with magnanimity that he encounters the consequences of that freedom which the House of Bedford has done so much to maintain. Lord William Russell would do the same; only that nowadays we are too polite to use such filthy modes of enforcing noble responsibilities. All these troublesome incidents of statesmanship are history: it always has been so, and always ought to be. The wise statesman sits on high and moderates all: Lord John is doing so: it only requires "the application from time to time of plans suited to the occasion;" and there is always somebody at hand to provide a little plan when it is wanted. People blame him: great statesmen always are blamed; their country is always ungrateful: but these things do not move him, at least not much; he looks to posterity to do him justice, and to the future historian of the lives of British statesmen. That is all—there is nothing else going forward in the world, nothing extraordinary—only another volume of history brewing, just like the whole set.

Of course there is no moving such a man: you might as well invite Sheriff Alison to compose a "New Atlantis," or a third volume to "Cosmos." Headed by Lord John, the Cabinet is set to go by the week, like an eight-day clock.

He has excellent lieutenants. Sir George Grey, nephew of the late Earl Grey, is a most respectable Minister, and a great speaker. He can pour out all



the usual reasons for any usual measure with surprising fluency, in a very agreeable voice, with the oratory of a perfect gentleman. He is at once a sound Liberal—a Whig strong in language and careful in conduct, and a sound lawyer—who can imagine no departure from the rule of lawyers.

Sir Charles Wood, son-in-law of the late Earl Grey, is Lord John's Chancellor of the Exchequer: a most useful and creditable colleague; a sterner man than Sir George, and less pleasing in speech; more hard-spoken, as befits a hard-headed man; quite up, too, in political economy and parish thrift; able to "answer" anybody with a crushing commonplace, and always well informed as to the last price of stocks: quite a financier. It was edifying to see how Mr. Cobden's sub-imaginative budget was dashed to pieces as it was borne by the stream of time against the pier-head of Sir Charles's moveless officialism. A safe man is Sir Charles, no bolter; though he will "dress up" a budget as well as any Chancellor for the House, and speak as liberal a speech at public dinner or hustings as Mr. Coppock or Mr. Prout.

Earl Grey—aye, there's the rub. Earl Grey, son of the late Earl Grey, must be in the Ministry, and he is. He is one of the family party. He is a very constitutional man, although he does talk Liberalism, or has talked it, with the best. His temper, indeed, is infirm; but that seems to be a constitutional infirmity—in the medical, not the political sense of "constitutional." Lord Grey is by some accounted arrogant; but then he is Earl Grey of Howick. Occasionally he has extravagant projects; but he always retracts them. He looks very impracticable, but he is much more negative than he looks; yet he speaks boldly, and could ill be spared in the House of Lords, if it were only to be pitted against Lord Stanley. And Lord Stanley's high Tory politics are truly useful to Lord Grey, especially in colonial topics; they enable him to seem still quite liberal.

Some inconvenience arises when the head of an active department is confined to the House of Lords, as he is then obliged to have a spokesman in the chamber where public business is chiefly transacted: disqualified for admission to the Commons, Lord Grey must have his proxy there; and the increased exigencies of colonial affairs have dragged that proxy into unexpected prominence. Mr. Hawes was a leading inhabitant of Lambeth; then member for his native place, and rather formidable to mere Whig Ministers from a certain Dissenting turn, which gave him influence: he was invited to take office, and has fallen in well with established modes. He has taken a very intelligent view of the understanding on which he was invited, and knows all the difference between being member and Minister: Lambeth wanted certain things, and he supplied them; Lord Grey wants other things, and Mr. Hawes supplies them. He suits his merchandise to his market: he knows better than to go to a brick chapel among the factories of Lambeth, and to court, in the same costume. He is Lord Grey's Under Secretary; and Lord Grey is well pleased with him on the whole, though he does bully him now and then. It is an awkward circumstance, that when it is necessary for the House of Commons to believe what Mr. Hawes says, it has to be repeated by Sir George Grey: but Mr. Hawes is a very honourable man, though not of any "house" except a commercial house in Lambeth; and he is always faithful to his trust. The country may not trust him, but Lord Grey does.

Lord Palmerston's position is peculiar—it is merely personal. That he is the ablest diplomatist in Europe is proved by the fact, that he always puts the affairs with which he has to deal in the same state. It is like that popularly called a "state of hot water"—a sort of simmering ferment, threatening an explosion. His is a temperament which likes to balance on the edge of a precipice—to enjoy a repose spiced by the surprise in the countenances around; his chosen bed is a tight-rope, he expatiates "stans pede in uno" amid the flash of rockets; he sets one state against another, plays with revolution, dallies with treason, and brings Europe about his ears; and when you think that he is lost in the crash, hey presto! like Herr Cline after a struggle with the attraction of gravitation, he stands before you in an attitude of graceful and ostentatious aplomb. He would not play these tricks, he would not tamper with the affairs of nations, if he gravely cared for the weal of his kind and country: but they are life to him. As tight-rope dancers can only get along while the band makes a noise, so he cannot manœuvre unless there is a stir. It is his way. It keeps Lord Grey in a fidget; and Lord Grey, who is a man of old traditions—for his own crotchets are a mere morbid twitching, which passes off—cannot see the necessity for admitting the noble adventurer to the family party. But Lord Palmerston is too adroit to be spared.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's position is still more peculiar. As principal Minister in the House of Lords, it falls to his lot to answer for Lord Palmerston; and the venerable Marquis is a man of still older and more steadfast traditions than Earl Grey. Besides, he has antiquated ideas as to the dignity of statesmanship. Accordingly, he cannot frame his lips to talk Palmerstonisms in his capacity of extra Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and so the incohesive state of the Cabinet often appears through Lord Lansdowne's candour. Lord Lansdowne uneasily remembers the days of strong Ministries, and cannot conceal his present discomfort. Political death would evidently be a happy release to him; but he has not the heart to shut the door against the sons of old friends who used to enjoy the hospitalities of Lansdowne House; although the young fellows do sometimes bring strange new companions.

The Government is formed of these and the like incongruous materials. The analysis of the *personnel* explains the history of its administration: unconstructed itself, but only pieced together, it cannot construct. It brings in "bills," according to form, but they are only the *simulacra* of bills; there is no power in the engine to form a measure of substance. A review of the *personnel* is a review of the session thus far, as it has been of former sessions, and will be of the rest of the session, and of future sessions: for the Ministry will last for ever.

#### THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE AND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

The number of petitions filled with 20 signatures, and taken to the Executive Committee, is now considerably increased. I have myself collected, with the assistance of my neighbours, above 120 petitions.

The Executive Committee will now every week place them in the hands of Members of Parliament, to be presented to the House of Commons. The first ten were presented by Colonel Thompson about a fortnight ago; and last week, ten more were given to Mr. C. Lushington, M.P. for Westminster, and Mr. George Thompson, M.P., for presentation. These petitions, and the vast number that are to follow them, cannot fail to produce a desirable effect. We trust many in other parts of the kingdom will follow our example.

Since our last report, several other persons, in various parts of the metropolis and its vicinity, have kindly lent their aid and taken petitions. Among others, we mention the following:—Mr. Felgate, grocer, Curtain-road, Shoreditch; Messrs. Smith, Newman, and others, in the same neighbourhood; Mr. Taylor, stationer, and Mr. Dadson, Hackney-road; Mr. Boulter, 230, Mr. Redman, 158, Messrs. Bacon, Darber, and others, Bethnal-green-road; Messrs. Palmer, Smith, and Fraser, near Vauxhall Gate; and many others.

The Anti-state-church Petition, which also embodies manhood suffrage, is making its way among the Dissenters. We can mention—Rev. W. Leask, Esher-street, Kennington-lane; Rev. J. Burnet, and Dr. Steane, Camberwell; Rev. J. George, Baptist Chapel, Horsley-street, Walworth; Rev. Attwood, Charles-street, Camberwell New-road; Rev. J. B. Brown, Claylands, Clapham-road; Rev. J. Hill, Clapham; Rev. S. A. Dubourg, Acre-lane; Rev. D. Thomas, Stockwell Chapel; Rev. W. Fraser, Regent-street, Lambeth; and the Rev. W. Poulford, Brixton-hill. Among these eleven congregations petitions are in course of signature. In the majority of these cases, it is done with the approbation of the minister and deacons; and where this is not obtained, private members, who feel its importance, take the matter up. We shall be happy to hear of other congregations following their example.

The power obtained by these means is a moral power. In the League's first address, the committee emphatically declare that they "seek a right object by right means only. All violence of speech or action—all secrecy—all tricks of party—everything inconsistent with openness, manliness, peace, and brotherhood, they repudiate." I consider an important step has been already taken in the right direction towards the accomplishment of this great end. That society is destined to undergo great changes before the wishes of the Christian patriot can be realized no one will doubt; that the means hitherto employed fall far short of effecting this change is equally clear; the sooner, therefore, we set ourselves to work to endeavour to accomplish this object the better. I cannot conceive of any means more admirably adapted to this purpose than the one we have commenced. Society must be divided and subdivided into sections; the mind of man must be reached to effect this moral change. It is only in connexion with the faculties of man that we can make any progress. There is no royal road to achieve this. If ever it is done it must be done by means adapted to the object in view. At present only a small part of society feels any interest in the matter, and to this awful indifference we attribute the continuance of most of the evils that afflict our country. If this could be removed, half our difficulty would be surmounted. Even they who are in some measure alive to its importance start back and are discouraged when they contemplate the obstacles that present themselves on every hand. They forget the principal difficulty is in themselves; when the reluctance they feel is overcome, when they will deny themselves, and set themselves to work in good earnest, then, and not till then, will they realize any satisfactory progress. Any method that enables us to have access to the mind of man to enlighten his understanding, to reach his conscience and his heart, will render us essential aid. It is only in this way that moral power can be obtained on a large scale. Whatever means we employ that do not embrace this point will prove a failure, and whatever means we can adopt that will influence the thinking faculties of man, will be successful, the power sought after will be obtained, and when obtained will be irresistible. I am willing to acknowledge that we have only taken one step towards this desirable object, but the effects of that step will develop that which at present lies concealed; it will discover to us gradually the course we must subsequently pursue.

JENNY LIND having declined to accept a testimonial which the inhabitants of Worcester proposed to present to her, in token of the admiration which her generosity had excited in giving a concert for the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary, it has been determined that the amount of the subscription shall be given, as a mark of gratitude to her, to the Worcester Dispensary and Ophthalmic Institution.

#### IRELAND.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PLAN.—With little more than a solitary exception, the whole press of Ireland has "pronounced" in favour of the comprehensive project broached by the ex-Premier for the regeneration of Ireland. Whig, Tory, and Repealer are, for once, agreed, at least as to the principle of the measure. "It is," says a journal, the organ of the northern Presbyterians, "nothing less than a revolution on a small scale—the abolition of feudalism and serfdom—to make way for the healthful action of intelligence, industry, and capital." The Repeal papers are still more enthusiastic in their encomiums.

THE BISHOPRIC OF DOWN AND CONNOR.—The see so long void by the death of Dr. Mant has been at length filled up by the appointment of the Rev. R. Knox, Prebendary of St. Munchin's, in the diocese of Limerick, and Chancellor of the diocese of Ardfert. The new bishop, according to the testimony of the *Evening Post*, "is a man of liberal opinions—of the purest life and morals—mild and conciliatory in his manner and bearing, having lived on terms of the truest Christian charity with his brethren of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian creeds."

STATE OF THE WEST OF IRELAND.—The *Liverpool Times* says:—The following are extracts from the letters of a commercial traveller to his employers in this town:—"Westport, March 28. The land generally is better cultivated this season than last, but the greater part of the west is out of cultivation. The flower of the Mayo peasantry have emigrated; so that the land is tenantless, and the landlords are too poor to cultivate it. Potatoes are being put down to a large extent." "Galway, March 31.—There is a rumour of government assistance for a railway to Galway. Emigration to America continues on a large scale; the poor that remain behind are dying in great numbers." "Castlebar, March 29.—This neighbourhood is in a deplorable state—very large numbers of the poor peasantry have been ejected from their homesteads, the landlords have not the means to cultivate the land that has reverted to them, so that it is lying waste. Out-door relief is being given weekly to 3,000 persons, on an average, in this union; there are in the poorhouses upwards of 1,600. If the potato crop should turn out well, trade will improve. The people seem to have set their last hope on this. Potatoes have been set this year much earlier than usual, to give them every chance. Should they again fail, the condition of the people will be as desperate as it well can be."

THE CHOLERA is prevalent in the South. A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes, that at Cahir, in Tipperary, the cases were 54, and the deaths 33, on the single day of Friday last. "It should be remarked that Cahir is one of the cleanest and best-regulated towns in the county of Tipperary; yet the progress of the epidemic has been more rapid there, and the mortality greater in proportion to the population than perhaps in any other part of Ireland where the malady has yet broken out."

THE PAPAL RATE-IN-AID will, it is said, amount to from £25,000 to £30,000.

LENT LECTURES AND MINISTERS' MONEY.—Controversy, we find, has been raging in the Cork pulpits this Lent:—"Lent lectures and ministers' money?" exclaims the *Cork Examiner*. "There is an affinity of holiness between them. Accordingly we have Mr. Love—what a beautiful name amongst the saints—

Oh, Love, in such a wilderness as this,  
Where ministers and money both entwine—

we have Mr. Love, collector of ministers' money for the rev. incumbent of Christ Church, taking a morning swoop amongst the unorthodox and the un-elect. The first-fruits of his mission were told in the seizure of his goods and chattels of Mr. W. Martin, a member of the society, and the father of temperance in this city. Mr. Martin, by some mysterious process known only to the fathers of the Protestant Establishment, finds himself indebted to the Rev. Mr. Williamson, in the sum of £2 15s. lawful coin of the realm, but not for value received. For this amount of sacred toll, this 'love' of a collector takes away £8 worth of cheese, and one dozen of chairs!"

DR. CROLLY, the Primate of the Irish Roman Catholic Church, died suddenly of cholera, at Drogheda, on Friday, at noon. He was a very estimable character, and did much to control the agitation party in his priesthood, and to elevate the character of his church.

In the Cork workhouse there are 1,000 children under seven years of age!

DENMAN "INCOG."—The Lord Chief Justice did not arrive at Taurton on Monday, the 2nd instant, in the train by which he was expected; and having previously intimated that he would venture into the town without an escort of "javelin men," the usual preparations were not made for his reception. When he arrived at the station he entered a fly *inco*. "To the Castle," said he. Jehu, being in the service of Mr. Giles, the landlord of the Castle Inn, thought he had caught a customer, and gladly drove him to his master's door. "This is not the place," said his lordship. So Jarvey drove him to the other Castle Inn—Pattison's. "Nor this," said the mysterious stranger. The poor driver, having in vain "tried Giles's" and "tried Pattison's," was at a loss what to try next, so sought an explanation, and found, to his surprise, that he occupied a seat above Lord Chief Justice Denman, whom he then drove to the Castle to "try prisoners."



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON IRELAND.

In our last number we were unable, from want of space, to do more than give an outline of the masterly speech of the hon. member for Manchester, in the House of Commons, on Monday week, on the remedies to be adopted in the treatment of Ireland. The scantiness of our Parliamentary intelligence this week enables us to give it entire:—

Mr. BRIGHT said that, as a member of the committee appointed by that House to inquire into the working of the Irish Poor-law, he had voted in committee for the resolution in favour of the rate-in-aid; he had also voted with the majority by whom that proposition had been supported in that House; and he was prepared to justify those votes. This appeared to him a question of life or money. It was evident, from the testimony of witnesses examined before the committee, from the evidence of persons in all parts of Ireland, and from the statements in the public papers, that unless funds were provided from some source to relieve the distressed unions in Ireland, tens of thousands of their fellow-countrymen in that part of the United Kingdom must perish. He was not prepared to justify a rate-in-aid merely on the ground of its necessity, because it might be justly contended that the same amount of money might be raised by some other mode; but he would justify the restricting of this rate to Ireland on the ground that during the last three years the rest of the United Kingdom had paid a rate-in-aid for Ireland to a greater amount than the rateable property of Ireland was now called upon to contribute. Within the last two or three years £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 had been given to Ireland from the revenues of the United Kingdom; a very large private subscription had been entered into, the British Association having alone expended £600,000; and by far the larger proportion of this amount (although Irishmen had supplied some portion of the funds) was contributed by tax-paying classes of Great Britain, in addition to the heavy local taxes which had been thrown upon them for the support of Irish pauper immigrants into this country. In the city parish of Glasgow the poor-rates last year amounted to £70,000, and it was estimated that two-thirds of this amount were required for the support of Irish paupers, many of whom had been brought over as deck-passengers by steamers from the Irish ports. In Manchester the amount required in 1848 for the relief of the settled poor, including those Irish paupers who had lived in the borough long enough to obtain a settlement, was £37,847; the amount for unsettled English casual poor was £18,699, and for unsettled Irish casual poor, £28,007. It was calculated that this expenditure of £28,000, was equal to a rate of 10½d. in the pound on the whole rateable property in Manchester; but if they took only that portion of the property which paid the poor-rate, excluding the property on which that rate was remitted, the rate for the support of Irish casual poor would be not less than from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound. Last year the cost of maintaining the Irish casual poor brought a burden of more than 2s. 1d. per head upon the whole population of that great community; and it must be remembered that Manchester was, at the time, suffering from great depression of trade, caused by the high price of cotton, the panic of 1847, and the political convulsions on the continent of Europe. To show the great increase of the amount required in Manchester for the relief of the Irish casual poor, he might state that in 1845 it was £3,400; in 1846, £3,200; in 1847, £6,500; and in 1848, £28,007. Now, the people of Manchester had not made clamorous complaints against this heavy charge; but they did wish hon. gentlemen opposite to see that they—in common with other large towns, by whom the same burden had to a greater or less extent been borne—had already paid their share of the rate-in-aid for Ireland over and over again [hear, hear]; and they did think that under these circumstances, it became the property of Ireland to find, for a temporary period, the comparatively small sum which the Government proposed to levy upon that country [hear]. The hon. member for Londonderry (Captain Bateson) had complained on Friday night of the tyrannical conduct of those who called upon the oppressed proprietors of Ulster to pay this rate; but he (Mr. Bright) found that the value of the rateable property of Ulster was about £3,000,000, and the sum that province would be called upon to contribute to the rate-in-aid would be about £82,000 a-year. For his own part, had he been an Ulster proprietor, he would not have raised his voice against this proposition, for the Ulster proprietors were only called upon to do what had already been done by others [hear, hear]. It had been said that Mr. Twisleton had resigned his office of Poor Law Commissioner rather than carry out this rate-in-aid. Now, the reason assigned by Mr. Twisleton to the committee for his resignation, was not that the system could not be worked, but that Ulster was Ulster,—that it was much more Ulster than Ireland,—that Ulster did not wish to be put together with Munster, Connaught, and Leinster, but that it wished to be considered a portion of Great Britain, rather than a portion of Ireland [hear, hear]. He thought that if, by this bill, they succeeded in making Ulster really a portion of Ireland, a very happy result would be effected. The members of that house, and her Majesty's Ministers, had been charged with misgoverning Ireland, but he would remind hon. gentlemen who made this charge that the course taken by Parliament with regard to Ireland for the last 100 years had been almost universally in accordance with the wishes of the landed proprietors of that country. The landed proprietors of Ireland, and especially of

the north of Ireland, had had great power in that house, and their advice had been too frequently acted upon by the Government. He considered that the political course taken by the people of Ulster had been most fatal to the interests of Ireland; they had bought Protestant ascendancy, and the price they had paid for it had been the degradation and ruin of their country. He did not consider that it would be advisable to substitute an income-tax for the rate-in-aid. There were many noble lords and others residing in this country who already paid income-tax upon their Irish property, so that if the income-tax were applied to Ireland, no extra burden would be thrown upon such persons. In this case, as in others, whatever proposition was made was sure to be the plan that was disliked; and he had no doubt if the Government had proposed an income-tax for Ireland it would have excited quite as much hostility as the rate-in-aid [hear, hear]. The conclusion to which he (Mr. Bright) came was, either that the malady of Ireland was incurable, or that there was a lamentable lack of statesmanship in that House. Comprehensive schemes had been ridiculed, and deservedly in some respects, for they always came from the opposite (the Opposition) side of the table. The noble lord (Lord J. Russell), when he was in opposition, had suggested comprehensive schemes, and he (Mr. Bright) had wished to see that noble lord in office, that he might have an opportunity of proposing those schemes. He supposed, however, that the noble lord now found insuperable difficulties in the way of doing so. The right hon. baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel) had proposed another scheme somewhat vaguely, but if the right hon. gentleman could put it in shape and work it out for the regeneration of Ireland, he (Mr. Bright) believed the universal feeling of the House would be, that he should cross to the Ministerial side and try his hand. He (Mr. Bright) had great doubt whether the noble lord now at the head of the Government would object to change places with any member of that House who would take in hand and really settle the Irish question [hear, hear, from Lord J. Russell, and a laugh]. The remedies for Ireland had hitherto been force and arms. They had had 60,000 armed men in Ireland to keep the peace, while on the other hand large votes of money had been made to keep the people alive. One of our poets had said,—

"The civil power may snore at ease,  
While soldiers fight to keep the peace."

And he suspected that Governments had been far too much disposed to rely upon the peace they could maintain in Ireland by the means placed at their disposal by that House, instead of grappling courageously with the real difficulties of the question. He suspected that the noble lord at the head of the Government did not contemplate any policy of that kind, or he would have stated it to the House. He (Mr. Bright) considered it a gross delusion to suppose that they could regenerate Ireland by a poor-law, or by a rate-in-aid. A poor-law added to pauperism, because it was constantly inviting to idleness; it dragged down those who paid rates, and demoralized those who received them. In order to apply a remedy to Ireland, they should know what was the matter with that country. He might say, as a general proposition, that in Ireland nobody worked [a laugh]. He did not mean that many persons might not be industriously following their occupations, but there was a general—an almost universal—absence of labour; there was a want of employment and wages [hear, hear]. He met some time since with an Irishman working as a navigator, and he asked him how it was that his countrymen did not work in their own country as they did in this? His reply was, "Give us 2s. 8d. a-day, and you'll see whether we would work" [hear, hear]. This was the great evil; there was in Ireland a lamentable want of employment, and consequently an extensive forced idleness. He might mention to the House a fact which had come under his observation, as showing the general poverty of Ireland. He found that the legacy duty paid upon personal property in Great Britain in 1844 was upwards of £44,000,000. The sum paid in Ireland in 1845 was only £2,140,000. So that, although the population of Ireland was nearly half that of Great Britain, it paid only one-twentieth the amount of legacy duty. He found, also, that although Ireland possessed a population three times greater than that of Scotland, the legacy duty paid by Ireland in 1844 was little more than two-thirds the amount paid by Scotland. The reports of the inspectors to which the right hon. member for Tamworth had referred gave a lamentable picture of the condition of Ireland. That unfortunate country was in a state of ruin and disorganization which it was almost impossible to describe. Ireland possessed capital to a considerable but still to a deficient extent; but the land was held under circumstances which made it impossible that labour should be applied to it, and that productiveness should result. The raw material of the existence of the people was tied up. The legal enactments with regard to land made it a practical monopoly, which crushed not only the public, but also the landowners, for whose especial benefit that monopoly was supposed to exist [hear, hear]. Why, he would ask, should land be tied up more than any other raw material? They had a political system based on territorial influences, and therefore the House feared to touch the question of land, because it was apprehensive of interfering with political considerations. He did not see why political considerations should intervene in dealing with questions connected with land more than in dealing with questions connected with cotton, and he believed that nothing was more prejudicing England as well as Ireland than the absurd and monstrous system under which landed property in both countries was held. One difficulty in dealing with land

was that arising out of defective titles, which was not easy to be got over so long as the present system of entails was maintained. However, it was a difficulty which the House might overcome, and to which its early attention ought to be turned. He would next advert to the question of settlements. He was not about to say that settlements should be prevented by law, and that a man should not be able to make special provision for various members of his family, but there was in the system of strict settlement bound up under the system of entail, that which was productive of immense evil to land, and of discord and litigation in families. The practice brought about a constant accession of incumbrances of one kind or another, until the largest property, together with the family interests, became bankrupt under a load from which they could not escape. Irish gentlemen were suffering also from another cause. They had been peculiarly extravagant. It was said that they kept more horses and dogs than were usually kept by persons of the same means in England. Now, he had no objection to their spending money as they pleased, but if they did spend it, they could not expect to have it too; and they could not expect that Parliament was always to step in and relieve them from difficulties [hear, hear]. If the young gentlemen in Ireland, instead of remaining in the unenviable state of waiting for a commission, were to get rid of a little of the pride of family and of ancestry, and apply themselves to business or some honest occupation, in which they would have an opportunity of raising themselves by their talents, it would be much better for the country, and their positions would be less humiliating than at present. Another evil in Ireland arose out of the great number of persons having only a life interest in the property which they held. They could not sell the property, and they had no motive to improve the value of land, as an expenditure for that purpose might only be remunerative after their interest had expired. Thus the raw material was bound up, and labour left unemployed; and the result was that widely prevailing poverty now complained of. As population and pauperism increased, the landlords through the means of evictions and ejectments endeavoured, as by a convulsive effort, to rid themselves of the evils by which they were surrounded; and hence arose a social war, and that insecurity to life and property which had so extensively prevailed. What was the remedy for this state of things? The noble lord at the head of the Government proposed no plan, and neither had he nor any other member of the Administration made any speech in the course of the session from which any enlarged scheme of policy might be hoped for in the present session, or early next session. He thought the noble lord had not acted wisely in not paying more immediate attention to the question as to what should be done in future for the population of Ireland. The right hon. member for Tamworth had proposed a plan, which he some time before hinted at, to the surprise of everybody, and to the delight of not a few. On Friday week the right hon. baronet explained his plan with somewhat more distinctness, but he (Mr. Bright) doubted whether it was in that state that it could be laid before the House in that detailed shape requisite previous to its adoption. He admired the end which the right hon. baronet said he had in view, and some portion of the means by which he would carry it out, but he confessed with reluctance that it appeared to his mind at present in an impracticable form. He only trusted that Irishmen would not suppose that everything was to be set right in their country by a commission, or they would be clinging more than ever to a remnant of property in bankrupt estates, and feel greater hesitation to take steps in the direction in which the right hon. baronet wished them to proceed. The right hon. baronet said he did not desire the transfer of property to take place by individual barter, or that the matter should proceed in its natural course, by which land should become unnaturally cheap. Now, he should like to know whether a man would go to Ireland to buy land unless the cheapness compensated for all the other disadvantages to be met with there? There could be no redemption for Ireland by a transfer of land unless by land taking its natural course, and becoming so cheap that capitalists in England, Scotland, and Ireland would seize it with all its disadvantages [ironical cries of "hear"]. By seizing it he meant that they would seize with avidity in that case, as in others, a favourable opportunity of investing their capital. He believed that much Irish capital would go to the south and west of Ireland to be invested in land if the measures which were proposed, and the ends which the right hon. baronet had in view, were facilitated by that house. The hon. member here alluded to the distressed state of Stockport in 1842, observing that property in that place was then depreciated to a lamentable extent, and that many thousands of persons left the town. About half the manufacturers failed, and property changed hands, passing into the possession of persons of more substantial means. This transfer of property was no doubt a painful process, but it must be submitted to under such circumstances; and he thought that in the present state of Ireland it was the duty of the House not to interfere with the ordinary and natural course of things. What he wanted was, that Parliament should remove every obstacle to the free sale of land; and therein lay the only security to be had for the restoration to prosperity of the present distressed districts in Ireland. The question of a Parliamentary title was most important, but he had been informed by a legal authority that the difficulty therein arose from entails to persons beyond those now living. Another matter requiring alteration related to intestate estates. He did not want a change of



the law of primogeniture, so that there should be a subdivision of property here, as in France. If a man chose to act absurdly, and leave all his property to one child out of many, he would not interfere to prevent him by law; but, where a man died without making a will, it was the duty of Parliament to enact that the property left should be divided equally among the heirs [hear, hear]. If the system of leaving the property to the eldest son were followed out among the middle classes, and in regard to personal property, it would lead to speedy confusion [hear, hear]. Although the alteration of the law which he (Mr. Bright) desired to see would not in itself destroy the practice, Parliament would cease to give its sanction to it, and gradually the owners of property would form a more just appreciation of their duty as testators [hear, hear]. With regard to the owners of life interests, they ought to have power to grant leases, not at low rents in consideration of great fines, but upon such terms as would not defraud their successors; and they should be allowed to charge the estate with sums expended in really beneficial improvements [hear, hear]. With respect to a registry of deeds, we had the Ordnance survey already, and it had been estimated that the necessary survey for a perfect registry would cost but about 9d. an acre, and to engrave the plans could be no great addition to that cost; while, besides the advantage to the public, it was considered, and had been so stated by Mr. Senior, he believed, that a registry would add to the value of the land by as much as eight or nine years' purchase. The stamp duties, too, might be reduced for some years, and, in fact, every facility given for letting land got from insolvent hands into those that might use it profitably. Then, as to the waste lands of Ireland the Government might take them at a valuation and divide them into moderate estates, which would tempt purchasers from various parts of the United Kingdom [hear, hear]. These appeared to be the only means of attracting capital in Ireland. How could the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) expect to do that by fixing a *maximum* rate? Why, there was a time when there was no rate, and that did not attract capital [hear, hear]. The right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) spoke about emigration. His remarks on voluntary emigration seemed rather unwise; things that were done voluntarily were not always done well, neither were things that were done by the Government [hear, hear]. But what was the relation of population to the land of Ireland? In the report on the table it was stated with regard to Clifden, that the resources of the union, if made available, would be amply sufficient for the support of its population [hear, hear]. Mr. Hamilton said the same of Donegal and Glenties, if cultivated according to the average of English counties; and Mr. Twisleton considered that the land of Ireland would maintain twice its present population [hear, hear]. It cost a good deal to send a family to Australia or Canada; why not employ the money at home? [hear, hear.] Let it not be said that he (Mr. Bright) was proposing schemes which would be a great interference with the rights of property. There could not be a greater interference with the true rights of property than the laws now regulating real estate; and in the districts to which the right hon. baronet referred the property in labour of 4,000,000 of people was almost totally destroyed. But let the landlords of Ireland see whether the state in which they had been living was not worse than anything he proposed? Nor let it be said that he would injure aristocratical and territorial influence. What were these worth now? [hear, hear.] What was Ireland itself worth? [hear, hear.] Was it not to the whole world the symbol and token of our disgrace [hear, hear], and to an overtaxed people the source of amazing expense? [hear, hear.] Or was it said that we should weaken the union? Why there had been no honest attempt yet to make a union with Ireland; we had had a union with Ulster, but never with the whole of Ireland [hear, hear]. Surely, if ever there was a great opportunity for a statesman, it was the present [cheers]. This was undoubtedly "the hour," and we wanted "the man" [hear, hear]. The noble lord at the head of the Government had done many things for his country, and had shown upon some occasions as much courage as in the state of public opinion it was necessary for a statesman to show; but on this Irish question he seemed to shrink from fairly meeting the difficulty [hear, hear]. Yet the character of his Government was at stake; he could not in his position—be he as well intentioned as he might—defend himself to his country, to the world, to posterity, if he remained at the head of this Imperial Legislature, and still was unable or unwilling to bring forward measures for the recovery of Ireland [hear, hear]. The noble lord at the head of the administration of affairs in Ireland, too, must recollect, that it was not the highest effort of statesmanship to keep the peace in a country where very few men were anxious to go to war, and when he had 50,000 armed men and the whole power of this kingdom to back him [hear, hear]; if that distinguished nobleman intended to be known as a statesman with regard to his rule in Ireland, he must be prepared with measures of a much more practical and directly operative character than any he had yet initiated [hear, hear]. Let that great subscription be remembered which was raised three years ago for Ireland, when there came funds from the uttermost parts of the earth—from the Pope and the Grand Signior, from Red Indians in North America, and from slaves in Carolina; what could we say to all those contributors, who must be anxious to know whether anything had been done to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity? [hear, hear.] We must acknowledge to them that our boasted constitution utterly failed to grapple with this question [hear, hear]. Talk not of our country having had peace while so many thrones in

Europe had been overturned; tell up all the lives lost by the convulsions of the past year in Europe, the cessation of trade, the ruin of industry, the breaking of hopes and of hearts, and it could not be compared for an instant with the agonies that had been endured by our own population under our "glorious constitution" [hear, hear]. Let us beware of laying the calamity at the door of "Providence." The promises of God were not withdrawn; there was still sunshine and shower, seed-time and harvest; the affluent bosom of the earth yet offered sustenance for man. But man must do his part [hear, hear]. We must do ours [hear, hear]. We must abandon the errors and the crimes of our past legislation. We must free the land [hear, hear]; and we should find that it was upon industry, hopeful and remunerative, free and inviolate, that we must build, as on a sure foundation, a permanent edifice of union and peace [much cheering].

#### COLONIAL POLICY.

On Lord J. RUSSELL moving on Wednesday, that the House of Commons, at its rising, do adjourn till the 16th of April,

Mr. HUME called attention to the state of the colonies. Governors were opposed to Assemblies, Assemblies to Councils, and a spirit of contradiction existed in the whole proceedings—a result attributable to the Colonial Office alone. The hon. member proceeded to enter into details with respect to Jamaica and British Guiana, and asked why, if the responsible Government was so successful in Canada, it was not extended to other colonies. He objected to so long an adjournment, unless some assurance was given, particularly with reference to Jamaica and Demerara, that the grievances complained of would be removed, and that the principle of self-government would be extended to the colonies at large.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the hon. gentleman had said, all the colonies were discontented. Now, there were forty-three colonies, but whenever two or three felt dissatisfaction the hon. gentleman had invariably recourse to his old figure of speech, and took a part for the whole. The noble lord referred to various colonies perfectly free from discontent, and defended Lord Grey with respect to British Guiana; there was discontent in no colonies but the sugar-growing colonies, which was consequent upon the abolition of slavery and the difficulty of obtaining free labour, for which the Colonial Secretary was not responsible. As to popular legislatures generally throughout the colonies, he thought the principle admitted of considerable exceptions; but he did think that in every British colony where there were men of British descent capable of governing themselves, there ought to be popular representation.

Mr. BERNAL, after referring to the condition of Jamaica, recommended those who conducted public affairs, to observe great temper and moderation in their communications with the colonists. The motion for the adjournment until Monday week was then agreed to.

The Attachments Court of Record (Ireland) Bill, after a short discussion, was read a second time.

#### PASSENGERS BILL.

On the question that this bill be read a second time, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY wished to know whether the provisions of the bill could not be extended to steam coasting-vessels. Mr. J. O'CONNELL concurred in the suggestion; the condition of the steamers that brought so many thousands of persons from Ireland every year to this country was most deplorable. Mr. HUME thought a large portion of the bill had better be omitted, and made the subject of instruction to the Government agents at the different ports of embarkation and landing. Mr. MONSELL suggested that the bill should be referred to a select committee. Mr. HAWES had not made up his mind to sending the bill to a select committee, but would determine during the recess; he did not consider it practicable to include the coasting trade; the agents abroad had already all the power of full inquiry. The bill was then read a second time; as was also

The FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL, after some observations from Mr. SOTHERON, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. HUME, Mr. E. DENISON, and Mr. R. PALMER.

The TENANTS AT RACK-RENT RELIEF BILL passed through committee, after a discussion which was participated in by Mr. E. DENISON, Mr. SPOONER, Sir W. JOLLIFFE, Mr. C. LEWIS, Mr. W. PATTEN, and Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND.

The nomination of the Savings-banks Committee, at the suggestion of Mr. Parker, in consequence of the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was postponed for three weeks, and the House adjourned to Monday, the 16th inst.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Sir M. LOPES, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the Southern Division of Nottinghamshire, in the room of Colonel Rolleston, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

VOTE OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.—On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the vote of £100,000 on the security of the Rate-in-aid was postponed till the 19th of April (as we understood).

SUNDAY TRAVELLING ON RAILWAYS.—The following is the division list on Mr. Locke's motion on Tuesday, April 3, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to regulate Sunday Travelling on Railways."—Ayes, 58; Noes, 20.

#### MAJORITY—AYES.

Anderson, A.	Bell, R. M.	Brotherton, J.
Armstrong, R. B.	Berkeley, Hon. Capt.	Buller, Sir J. Y.
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir	Berkeley, C. L. G.	Bunbury, E. H.
F. T.	Blackall, S. W.	Childers, J. W.
Bass, M. T.	Blake, M. J.	Cobbold, J. C.

Drummond, H.	Hume, J.	Sanders, J.
Dunne, F. P.	Jervis, Sir J.	Scrope, G. P.
Ebrington, Viscount	Labouchere, Right	Somerville, Rt. Hon.
Elliot, Hon. J. E.	Hon. H.	Sir W. M.
Ellis, J.	Mahon, The O'G.	Stuart, Lord D.
Fortescue, Hon. J. W.	Mangles, R. D.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Grenfell, C. P.	Melgund, Viscount	Thompson, Col.
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	Moffatt, G.	Thornely, T.
Grey, R. W.	Nugent, Sir P.	Townsend, Capt.
Hawes, B.	Paget, Lord A.	Westhead, J. P.
Heywood, J.	Palmerston, Viscount	Willoughby, Sir H.
Heyworth, L.	Parker, J.	Wilson, J.
Hill, Lord M.	Peto, S. M.	
Hobhouse, T. B.	Pigott, F.	
Horsman, E.	Rich, H.	
Howard, Lord E.	Romilly, Sir J.	
Howard, Hon. C. W. G.	Russell, F. C. H.	

#### TELLERS.

Locke, J.	Aglionby, H. A.
MINORITY—NOES.	
Adderley, C. B.	Herbert, H. A.
Baldock, E. H.	Hindley, C.
Buxton, Sir E. N.	Lockhart, W.
Conolly, T.	Palmer, R.
Duncan, G.	Seymour, H. K.
Egerton, Sir P.	Smollett, A.
Ellice, E.	Spooner, R.
Fordyce, A. D.	Stafford, A.

#### TELLERS.

NOTICES OF MOTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—An immense number of notices stand on the paper. We subjoin the most interesting:—

Tuesday, April 24. Mr. COBDEN.—That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying she will be graciously pleased to direct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with Foreign Powers, inviting them to concur in treaties, binding the respective parties in the event of any future misunderstanding which cannot be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators.

Mr. MILNES.—An amendment to Mr. Cobden's motion respecting arbitration, "That it is desirable that this country should use its influence with Foreign Governments to prevent war and bloodshed; or, where this is not practicable, to induce the contending parties to suspend hostilities, so as to give time for the full consideration of the evils they are about to suffer and inflict."

Mr. MILNER GIBSON.—To call the attention of the House to the state of our relations with the empire of Brazil, and to submit a motion for the repeal of the Brazilian Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 122.

Thursday, April 26. Mr. SLANEY.—To move for the appointment of a standing committee or unpaid commission, to consider and report from time to time on practical measures (unconnected with political changes) likely to improve the condition of the working classes, to encourage their industry, and increase their contentment.

After the Recess; no day fixed. Mr. MONSELL.—To call the attention of the House to the question of emigration in its relation to the interests of Ireland.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.—To submit to the consideration of the House a motion on the subject of the colonial policy of the British Empire.

April 16. Mr. SCOTT.—To move for select committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges on the British treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the colonial legislatures.

April 17. Mr. SADLER.—To call the attention of the House to the legal circumstances which unduly impede the sale of landed property in Ireland, and to those facilities which may be safely afforded for its free transfer.

April 17. Mr. G. THOMPSON.—To call attention to the state of affairs in the Punjab, with a view to an inquiry into the justice and policy of the war there waging.

May 1. Mr. EWART.—Bill to repeal the punishment of death.

May 1. Mr. HUME.—Bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise so as to include all householders, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the apportionment of representatives be rendered more equal to the population.

April 24. Mr. EWART.—Bill to amend the act 7 William IV. (intituled "An Act for Marriages" in England), so far as it renders necessary the giving a notice to the superintendent registrar, and the issuing of a certificate by him.

April 24. Mr. REYNOLDS.—Select committee to inquire and report upon the state of the paper manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, and the effects resulting from the state of the laws relating to the manufacture and traffic of that article in its various branches.

May 16. Mr. MILNES.—To call the attention of the House to the treatment of juvenile criminals, and the circumstances connected with juvenile crime in this country.

May 16. Living of Richmond and Kingston-upon-Thames Bill. Mr. LUSHINGTON.—On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, to move that it be read the third time that day six months.

April 24. Lord NUGENT.—Committee to consider the question of charging the maintenance of the destitute poor on the general revenue of the country.

May 16. Mr. OSBORNE.—Committee of the whole House on Church temporalities.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, in accordance with ancient custom, was given by the Lord Mayor, on Monday, in the Egyptian Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion with great elegance. The new decorations of the saloon and hall attracted much admiration, particularly when the full blaze of the gas was let in upon the guests. Amongst the principal guests were the following:—The Turkish Ambassador, the Danish Minister, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Thomond, the Earl and Countess of Waldegrave, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord T. Y. Hallyburton, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., the Right Hon. W. V. Lascelles, M.P., the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., the Hon. J. T. Melville, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Cust, the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Justice Erle, the Right Hon. H. Bulwer, K.C.B., &c. &c. Mr. Ward, M.P., was present as the representative of the Ministry, and responded to the toast. In the course of his speech, he said:—"I beg you will excuse me for the inadequate way in which I express my gratitude for the honour, for little did I expect that so subordinate a member of Lord John Russell's Government would be called upon to return thanks for her Majesty's Ministers; still less did I think my very humble services would have led to so flattering an allusion to my probable conduct in a position in which, however prematurely, report has circulated through the town that I have been appointed to, has not yet received that official sanction which entitles me to speak of that appointment as certain." Amongst other toasts proposed was that of the Church of England, with which the Lord Mayor coupled the health of the Bishop of Lichfield and the Dean of Westminster, thanking the clergy generally for their exertions in the cause of charity, and the Bishop of Lichfield in particular, for his admirable hospital sermon at Christchurch that morning. The Bishop of Lichfield returned thanks.



## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

## REPRESENTATION OF SHEFFIELD.

In anticipation of the Parliamentary vacancy created by Mr. Ward's appointment to the Ionian Islands, the Liberal electors of Sheffield have taken active steps to secure the return of Mr. Roebuck. The local Reform Association entered into correspondence with Mr. Roebuck, to know if he would stand; and he has very cordially accepted the invitation. On Thursday, a meeting of electors was held in the Sessions-room of the Town-hall: it was crowded by Liberals of all shades. Among the correspondence read was a letter from Mr. Roebuck, briefly indicating his political principles. He declared his conviction that the present is a very critical time, its dangers only to be averted by "a really free trade, an honest reform in our expenditure, and our financial system being put upon a rational footing." Objecting to the erroneous term "universal suffrage," he argued for a continued extension of the suffrage: by registration, by requiring a known and established domicile, and by excluding criminals and vagabonds, you would go far in establishing the restrictions required for safety. He emphatically disclaimed the "wild principle of the Communist theory." "The whole question of ecclesiastical endowments is one of the coming questions in politics which statesmen must meet."

Mr. Fisher moved, and Mr. Gainsford seconded, a resolution approving of Mr. Roebuck as a candidate. The Rev. S. D. Waddy addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in the course of his speech accused Mr. Roebuck of having sold his constituents at Bath in the case of Sir James Graham's Education Bill, and with having obtained a silk gown within a month after.

Mr. Ironside, Mr. Beal, the chairman, Mr. Robert Leader, and Mr. Fisher vindicated Mr. Roebuck from the charge, and the motion was carried by a large majority.

The next resolution was to appoint a committee to promote Mr. Roebuck's election, with power to add to their number. Mr. Matthews moved that a subscription be entered into to defray the expenses of Mr. Roebuck's return. Mr. Ironside seconded the motion, on the principle that no man in the service of the public ought to be put to one farthing expense. Carried unanimously.

It is understood that Mr. Ward's appointment will not be completed immediately, so that the election will be deferred for a time; but come when it may, Mr. Roebuck's success appears to be beyond a doubt.

Mr. Roebuck has issued a lengthened address to the electors of Sheffield, from which the following is an extract:—

On the great and leading questions of constitutional reform, though much has been done, much remains to be accomplished. The many anomalies of our electoral system have yet to be removed—a fuller scope must be given to the popular will—and numerous classes who are now unwisely excluded, must be brought within the pale of the constitution. Every statesman who really desires hereafter to provide for the well-being of the people, will seriously consider the question of the suffrage, in order to bring about speedily, though cautiously, a large extension of it.

My opinion as to the best mode of taking the votes at elections, I have seen no reason to change. In order that opinion may be freely expressed, the Ballot seems to me absolutely indispensable.

In short, though the Reform Act was a great step in advance, still the increasing intelligence of the country demands, and will in its proper time attain, a reform of the Reform Act.

Although we cannot hope to win and retain complete good government itself, without perfection in the means, yet we must not postpone all other reforms until those of the Constitution are attained. Our endeavours may at the same time be directed to many objects, and I therefore proceed to touch upon some, which appear at the present moment of the highest importance.

Though, in my opinion, a Government cannot do much directly to procure wealth and comfort for a people, it can, and unfortunately does, do much improperly to diminish their substance, and thereby their comfort. Unnecessary expense,—unmeaning, mischievous restrictions upon the industrious labours of the people, have in all ages been the vice of governments. But the vigilance of the popular leaders must now be directed to curb this evil,—not only must we, then, enforce a rigid economy, but we must require that a perfectly Free Trade should give full scope for the active energies of an industrious nation.

Connected with this subject in many ways, and with the well-being of mankind in many more, is the great subject of Colonization. The colonies of England have been planted in spite of the mischievous interference, and not by the aid of the Government of England. It is high time that the intelligence of her people should act upon our rulers, and make them directly useful in extending our name, our language, our institutions, and the blessings of an enlightened religion, over the vast regions which nominally own our rule, but which yet lie useless to us and to mankind. To this, it appears to me, that the whole subject of our colonies calls for a complete and immediate revision.

While speaking of expense, and the impolicy and injustice of our conduct towards certain outlying portions of our territories, I must not forget a part of the empire itself, an integral and most important portion of the United Kingdom; I mean unfortunate Ireland. Our conduct to Ireland had been, till a few years since, one continued act of terrible injustice; and we now wonder that the people, whom we have treated as slaves for centuries, should not have the virtues and habits of free men. There is now but one course of wise policy as regards Ireland. We must establish rigid justice throughout the land. We must suffer no party, no sect, no class to domineer over any other; and to this maintenance of peace among her hitherto contending sons, our efforts must be confined. If we do more, we shall do serious injustice to the people of England and Scotland, and

render no service to those of Ireland. If we were tomorrow to transfer the whole wealth of England to Ireland, we should only create waste, idleness, and vice. A people must work out their own regeneration, and acquire wise, frugal, and virtuous habits, by leading a wise, frugal, and virtuous life. The wealth that is not acquired by labour, is but too often squandered in extravagance.

I have spoken above, of extending over our wide and yet unsettled territories, the inestimable benefits of an enlightened religion. This naturally calls my attention to the situation of religion among ourselves, both as regards doctrines and establishments.

I am myself a member of the Church of England. I was educated as a member of the Established Church; and after a careful consideration, I have seen no reason to leave the fellowship of my childhood and youth. But this determination has been formed after consideration; and is the result of my own will, utterly independent of that of any other man. What, then, I have demanded for myself—the right that I have vindicated in my own person—I demand for all others. I insist upon religious as well as civil liberty. If my mind be enthralled by arbitrary will, and not led by the suasion of reason, I am more a slave than if you put my body into chains. While I demand for all this freedom, which I have exercised myself, I proceed yet further. I hold every coercion on this subject impolitic, as well as unjust. You may compel to outward observance, and to false declarations; you may create hypocrisy and discontent; but at word of command, you cannot make men believe.

With this view, therefore, I am led to deprecate, on all proper occasions, every attempt to make establishments, which exist for the purpose of promoting any peculiar religious opinions, State Establishments. In a country like ours, of complicated relations, of long-established habits and opinions, I cannot expect that my opinions on such a subject should be immediately acceded to; and that I am not prone to feel hurt, or to take offence, when I find men differ from me concerning it. But though we cannot change at once what has been long established, we can far more easily prevent new steps in a wrong direction; and therefore, to any extension of such religious establishments, I shall direct unceasing opposition.

On Friday evening a meeting, convened by the Sheffield Chartist Association, was held in the Circus, when an address was delivered by Mr. Thomas Clark, of London, a Chartist, who stood a contest for the representation of Sheffield against Mr. Parker and Mr. Ward at the last borough election. Mr. Clark cast a doubt upon the sincerity of Mr. Roebuck's professions of Radicalism, and stated that he should take the first opportunity of catechising him, particularly with reference to universal suffrage; when, if he found that Mr. Roebuck had at all swerved from the principles that he propounded when he assisted in framing the People's Charter, he would at once prepare to contest the representation with Mr. Roebuck on Chartist principles at the ensuing election.

THE NORTH HANTS ELECTION.—At the final close of the poll the numbers were as follows:—

Portal .....	1,199
Shaw .....	868

Majority for Portal . . . 331

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The tenant farmers have gained a great victory, and the time is not far distant when they will gain a greater, by electing a man of their choice to serve them in Parliament. Out of about 2,000 freeholders in North Hampshire, nearly 1,000 were bold enough to protest, by their votes, against the dictation of the great landowners. The tenant-farmers are now determined to work in the registration courts, and they are confident that they shall be able to win the next election. Nothing has ever astonished the landlords of Hampshire so much as this election. To think that 1,000 of their tenants and others would dare to vote for a man unconnected with the landed aristocracy of the county, who came down from London to oppose their own nominees, and whose watchword was 'tenant-right,' has made them furious. The tenantry throughout the county appeared to be suddenly affected with a fondness for tenant-right. Even those in the immediate neighbourhood of Hursley, the Grange, Redenhall, Freefolk, were tainted. At the close of the poll on Wednesday, the people were so exasperated at Winchester that Mr. Melville Portal, with two of his friends, were obliged to make their escape from the polling place through one of the back windows, over two gardens, into the barrack-yard."

SOUTH NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The writ for this election was received by Mr. G. H. Vernon, the High Sheriff, on Friday, and proclamation was made at Newark on Saturday. The nomination is appointed to take place on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the Town-hall, Newark, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Bromley, in his address to the electors, professes to come forward "in favour of protection to all branches of British industry, to uphold the interests of the agricultural body, and as a Conservative sincerely attached to the Protestant Establishment, and to those institutions to which, under God, this country owes its greatness." It is very unlikely that there will be an opposition, as the greater portion of South Nottinghamshire is under the influence of landed proprietors, including two noble dukes and two noble lords, who are strongly in favour of the principles to which Mr. Bromley is attached. There are, however, many farmers in this district who would vote, if left at liberty to exercise the franchise, for a free-trader.

AN OLD WOMAN and a little boy have perished by fire at Tavistock. The child's dress caught fire; in attempting to extinguish it, the woman set fire to her own clothes; and before they could be aided, both were frightfully burned.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

## CONVICTION OF RUSH.

The trial of James Blomfield Rush, at Norwich, for the murder of the Jermys, was brought to a close on Wednesday. At the opening of the court Rush resumed his defence. As he entered the dock his step appeared slow and languid, his eyes bloodshot, and his general appearance that of a person who suffered from great fatigue; but during the proceedings, he resumed all his former confidence, and spoke with a stronger voice than previously. His defence, as on the previous day, was long and rambling. He returned to different points in it again and again, going over the same ground, and interlarding his observations on the evidence of each witness with appeals to the Almighty in proof of his innocence. In reference to the letter he read giving an account of his whereabouts on the night of the murder, he said he believed "Joe" was a parcel-porter in Norwich, and he had seen another of the men, "Dick," leading gentlemen's horses there; but "the lawyer" he had never seen except on these two nights. He concluded by calling on the jury, as they trusted in God, as they loved their own children, to consider the circumstances, to divest their minds of prejudice, and to ponder the contradictions of the evidence. His speech occupied in all fifteen hours—the longest time, it is said, known to have been occupied in a similar manner. Rush called only a few witnesses upon minute points; chiefly explanatory of facts relating to distances and situation on the farm, or connected with the conduct of the murderers; for he insisted that there were more than one in the house.

The reply of the Crown counsel was a brief and temperate criticism of the evidence.

Baron Rolfe occupied three hours in his summing up, which, inasmuch as it dismissed a large part of the minor group of facts, was favourable to the prisoner. He commented, however, with fatal perspicacity on the weakness of the defensive case. Recapitulating, he said—

Such, then, is the whole of the evidence before you; and I will briefly call your attention to it in chronological order. If you believe Emily Sandford, the prisoner had forged a series of documents which were to relieve him from great pressure, which documents could not be enforced in the lifetime of Mr. Jermy, senior, and possibly not in that of his son. Two nights before the fatal day upon which the mortgage was to be paid off, Mr. Jermy and his son were murdered. There is nobody that we can hear of that had any motive to commit the murder but the prisoner. Two nights before the mortgage was due, he was murdered by somebody. The people in the Hall saw the man. He was seen by five people, by four of whom he was known, and by one he was not known. The four that knew him state their confident belief that that man was Rush, and that he was disguised. The one that did not know him described him as a low sort of man; which was quite consistent with the description of the prisoner's person. Upon that very night, at the very time of the murder Rush was absent from home. Before he left home, he said something was going on more than poaching, which excited the attention of Sandford. He returned to her half an hour after the murder. He was dreadfully agitated that night; and certainly he said to Sandford in the night, that some inquiry would be made in the morning, and she was to say he had not been out more than ten minutes. He was taken in the morning; and the question is, whether he is the murderer. He gave no account of where he had been in the night. He now says, that though not the murderer, he knew that a desperate attempt was going to be made to get possession of the Hall.

The prisoner: Not desperate, my Lord.

The Judge: Well, an attempt was to be made. He went round his own farm to hear what took place. Hearing a shot fired, and the alarm-bell ringing, he came back. This was the reason, he said, that he was agitated. He knew who the parties were that were making this attempt, but he did not know where to find them. This is his statement; but though he was taken the next morning, he never mentioned it publicly, until, for the first time, he stated it in court. He never gave the least hint of this story; which, if he had done, would at once have been followed up, and it was not to be doubted but that some trace at least of the parties would have been found. In addition to this, there are one or two little matters to which I will call your attention. It is quite clear, upon his own statement, that the dress in which he was that night has been made away. He says it was buried. He has not said anything about his boots. It is quite clear they have been made away; because in the house there were only five pair of boots, four of which are accounted for, and the fifth is not. Do these circumstances, or do they not, convince you that this man is the murderer? If they do, the interests of public justice make it your imperative duty to say he is guilty. If they do not—and I wish I could point to any circumstance that would tend to lead me to such a conclusion—if by anything that has fallen from me, or from the prisoner, or from the suggestions of your own mind, you think it is a matter of uncertainty and doubt, you will then say he is not guilty. But I must, at the same time, say, it is not permitted to any body of men acting as jurors, to conjure up, or pretend to themselves, doubts of reality and truth, if in the bottom of their consciences they feel there are none.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict; but were absent only six or seven minutes. Then, being interrogated with the usual solemnities, they pronounced the verdict—"Guilty."

Rush immediately seized, with a convulsive grasp, the sides of the dock with both hands, and attempted to speak; but his tongue apparently refused to perform its office.

In passing sentence, Baron Rolfe addressed the convict with stern severity.

You commenced a system of fraud, by endeavouring to cheat your landlord; you followed that up by making the unfortunate girl whom you seduced an instrument by which you might commit the crime of forgery; and



having done that, you terminated your guilty career by murdering the son and the grandson of your benefactor. More cannot be said. It unfortunately happens that great guilt, in imagination at least, is sometimes too nearly connected with something like heroism—with something that dazzles the mind. Fortunately, in your case, guilt is as loathsome as it is atrocious. No one who has witnessed your conduct during the trial, and who has heard the evidence which has been adduced against you, but must feel with me when I tell you that you must quit this world by an ignominious death—an object of unmitigated abhorrence to every well-regulated mind. . . . In the mysterious dispensations of the Almighty, there is not only much evil committed, but it is also often connected with something that looks like retribution. Perhaps there may be something impious in attempting to trace the course of development in the retribution of any particular crime, but one delights sometimes to make the investigation; and I cannot but remark, that if you had performed to that unfortunate girl the promise you made to her of making her your wife, the law, which seals the lips of a wife in any proceedings taken against her husband, would have prevented her from giving evidence in this case, and the most important witness against you would thus have been removed.

The Prisoner.—My lord, that is one thing—

The Judge (unheeding): I can only again conjure you to devote the small portion of life which now remains to you to those questions which can alone interest you when now all human interests are with you at an end. I will add my earnest hope, that that right which alone remains to you—the right of entire seclusion—may be guaranteed to you, and that neither morbid sensibility, nor the idle curiosity of the vulgar to pry into the secrets of a murderer's cell, may be permitted to raise a factitious interest in these matters, with which you are alone concerned.

The Judge passed sentence of death.

The prisoner, who had kept grasping the sides of the dock, again attempted to speak, but he was immediately removed by the gaoler.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing under date, "Norwich, Monday afternoon," says: "A change seems to have taken place in the prisoner Rush, which, though inconsiderable, holds out a promise that, ere long, the obstinacy in which he has so long indulged may give way to impressions more suitable to the terrible position in which he stands. For some days past his great object seems to have been to persuade those by whom he is more immediately surrounded of his innocence of the atrocious charge of which he has been convicted, but on no occasion has he reverted to that ridiculous invention, which he was weak enough to imagine the judge and jury would entertain, that 'Dick and Joe' were the guilty parties. During the whole of yesterday, and also during that part of this day which has elapsed before the despatch of my parcel, he has been more reserved, and has asked several questions of a different character from those he has been in the habit of putting. Hitherto his queries have been irreverent and absurd, but now he has adopted a more serious tone. The murderer attended divine service yesterday morning in the Castle chapel, and seemed devout. The proprietors of a local paper have made, or are about to make, a direct proposal to the murderer Rush to settle a large amount of money upon his family if he will write out for publication (in a volume) a sketch of his past career, and will append to it a confession of the Stanfield-hall murders. It is an undeniable fact that Rush has squandered away the whole of his children's property which was left to them by their mother. He was left one of the trustees in the mother's will, but finding that he had not sufficient command of the money, forged a codicil, in which unlimited powers were given him to employ the money as he pleased, and containing this singular provision, that no questions as to the reasons of this codicil being executed should be asked. All the money has been spent, and the future condition of the family must be lamentable, an ejectment from the farms having been served. Sad accounts are received from Stanfield-hall as to Mrs. Jermy. She appears to make no advance towards improvement. Eliza Chestney, who was conveyed back on her litter, carried by policemen, to Stanfield-hall, on Good Friday, suffered slightly from the motion, but she has now recovered her usual health." A subscription is being raised throughout the county on her behalf. The Queen has intimated her intention of lending her assistance to the unfortunate girl, and has directed a communication to be forwarded to the county magistrates, requesting to be informed how her pleasure may be most effectually carried into operation. The Earl of Leicester, Lord Woodhouse, and T. B. Proctor, Esq., have consented to act as trustees. An application has been made by the magistrates to Sir George Grey to appoint the execution for Monday instead of Saturday, on account of the injury which business will sustain if allowed to take place on market-day. No answer from the right hon. baronet has yet been received. Emily Sandford still remains under the treatment of Mrs. Bryant, the matron of Wymondham Bridewell. Rumours of a grave nature have been circulated with regard to her, but a searching investigation has been made by the magistrates, and they have stated that up to the time of her connexion with Rush, she bore an honourable character. The authorities of the Bridewell state that her attachment for Rush was intense. When Rush was taken to the Bridewell on charge of the murder she saw him, and exclaimed, "For God's sake, Rush, are you innocent?" He made no answer, but walked away; and for many hours she did not regain her composure. Immediately after the examination of the witness, a sum of money was collected for her by the magistrates, but she declined to receive it, with the remark, "It's of no use to me, I don't want it. I have a mother, who, though

respectably brought up, is in deep distress; send it to her, and I shall be obliged." Her child, which has been christened "Emily Martha," remains with the mother at the Wymondham Bridewell, and is doing well. Rush's eldest daughter, a young woman of twenty years of age, is, it is said, dying at Wymondham in consequence of the shock she had received.

THE BRISTOL MURDER.—At Gloucester Assizes, on Tuesday week, Sarah Harriet Thomas, aged 19, was tried for the murder of her mistress, Elizabeth Jeffries, at Bristol. The main points of the testimony in this case have been already noted. It came out, however, that the deceased was of a violent temper: she continually quarrelled with her servants, and threatened to beat them; she was very urgent in rousing them in the morning; the murder seems to have been committed about five o'clock in the morning, when a neighbour heard screams, but concluded that it was the maid who was uttering her because her mistress was pulling her out of bed. On these things Mr. Serjeant Allen built up the defence. He did not deny that it was by Thomas's hand that the old lady died; the story she had told of a former servant having been the murderer was all trumped up. But he urged that the crime was not premeditated: most probably Miss Jeffries had assailed her maid, and beaten her; and then Thomas, in her exasperation, had turned upon her mistress and inflicted the fatal wounds: that would be manslaughter, not murder. Mr. Baron Platt's summing-up was adverse to this view. The Jury deliberated for half an hour, and then gave a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy on account of the culprit's youth. In passing sentence of death, the Judge said, he saw no reason for concurring in the Jury's merciful recommendation. Except during her counsel's speech and the Judge's sentence, when she wept, the prisoner exhibited no emotion: during the absence of the Jury, she laughed heartily at the evidence in a horse-stealing case. Thomas is described as a good-looking girl, without any traits in her countenance denoting a criminal disposition.

LIBEL ON LORD LEIGH.—At Chester Assizes, five days have been occupied in the trial of Charles Griffin, an attorney of Leamington, for the printing and selling of a libellous book or pamphlet entitled "Stoneleigh Abbey Thirty Years Ago," with the object of aggravating and villifying the present Lord Leigh, and causing it to be generally suspected that he had been guilty of divers murderous crimes. The defendant pleaded that the publication was founded on suspicions generally prevalent, and for the public good and the ends of justice; and he called a vast number of witnesses, who spoke to their own knowledge or to common reports of the facts narrated. Lord Leigh and a number of witnesses were called for the defence. Some of the latter were the very men, in proper person, whom the libel alleged to have been the victims of the crimes committed at Stoneleigh Abbey; and others were friends of persons alleged to have been murdered, but whom they had seen constantly for years after the alleged periods of their death. D. Daigley amused the court by the emphasis with which he denied ever having been hanged in an apple-tree; and William Wood took his oath that he had never been killed at all. Jane Goode, a woman upwards of a hundred years old, and a resident at Stoneleigh for eighty years past, described how a murdered man was her lodger for years after his death by poison. Mr. Whitehurst: "Did you ever give him any poison in his food?" The witness (with surprise): "Oh no! mercy on you, never, Sir!" [laughter]. The jury found a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and then to find bail in £1,000 to be of good behaviour for five years.

DREADFUL MURDER.—On Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, a murder of a most atrocious character was committed in the Blackfriars-road. Between three and four o'clock the policemen on duty were attracted towards Rowland Hill's Chapel by the cry of "Murder" from a woman; and, on going up to the spot, at the corner of Charlotte-street, they saw two men and a woman, one of the men lying on the ground. The woman, on their approach, exclaimed, "This man has murdered my husband," pointing to him. One of the constables, Benjamin Horner, 169 M, immediately seized him, while the other, John Mick, 48, raised the man, who breathed slightly; and, on opening his dress, he was found to be stabbed to the heart, his inner clothes being saturated with blood. The other constable upon this searched his prisoner, and found in his coat pocket a long Spanish knife (open) covered with blood, with which he had inflicted the deadly wound. The man, thereupon, was conveyed to the station-house, making no resistance whatever. The wounded man, some slight appearance of life remaining, was conveyed in a cab to St. Thomas's Hospital; but, before reaching it, life was entirely extinct. The name of the murdered man is Plum-mell, a biscuit baker, while his murderer is a potman, known by the cognomen of "Fubbs," and was frequently at the Mitre public-house, in Broadwall. The cause of the quarrel appeared to originate in a dispute about a trifling debt.

JENNY LIND AND THE EDINBURGH ORIGINAL RAGGED SCHOOLS.—An Edinburgh correspondent of the *Brechin Advertiser* says:—"I had a sight of an interesting letter from Jenny Lind. She had been asked to sing for the benefit of the Original Ragged Schools; and though this request she feels obliged for the present to refuse, she expresses her interest in the cause, and a hope that she may yet have it in her power to do something for these noble institutions."

#### MR. HUDSON AND THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Committee of Inquiry into the alleged improper sale, by Mr. Hudson, of Great North of England Railway shares to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company, have published their report. The result is most unsatisfactory to that gentleman. The committee, in conclusion, consider that Mr. Hudson ought to refund upwards of £8,000, the excess of purchase-money obtained by him on the transaction. On this report the *Times* has the following remarks:—"In the memorable days of the railway mania, when men were adding company to company and line to line, the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, by the advice of its chairman, Mr. Hudson, bought the Great North of England Railway. The purchase-money was to be three millions and a half, being 250 per cent. on the original capital—an arrangement not at all wonderful in those days, though since proved to be a considerable mistake on the part of the purchasers. So far there is no complaint against Mr. Hudson, who only gave very bad advice. In the course of time it became very evident to Mr. Hudson and the shareholders that they would be rather put to it for the £3,500,000 they were to pay in hard cash on July 1, 1850; so at a special general meeting they created a stock for the purpose of diffusing this payment over several years. Though this was only one of those illusory devices by which debtors stave off the evil day to a still worse extremity, the proceeding was quite constitutional and regular. But as soon as the new stock was created, and money was forthcoming, Mr. Hudson and his colleagues came to a private and unwritten understanding that they would appropriate the money to the purchase of shares in the company which had been purchased as a whole. It was a case of debtors buying their own debts by way of discharging them. It is obvious that such a transaction would require great delicacy, not to say secrecy, of management. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to find that it was not entered on the books, and that Mr. Hudson was charged with the exclusive conduct of the operation. The non-entry, however, was illegal, and also absurd, inasmuch as everybody knew that the company were purchasers. But the character of that proceeding is not impugned by the shareholders. It is Mr. Hudson's discharge of this secret commission which has brought the discredited monarch before the tribunal of his subjects. The accusation is, that having procured from the shareholders ready money for the future payment of the debt, and having thereupon procured from his colleagues a commission to invest that money in the actual purchase of the debt, consisting of certain shares in the market, he sold a large number of those shares to the company of which he was chairman at a rate above the market price, besides various pickings of an indefensible character. The steps we have mentioned were, in fact, simultaneous, and made one scheme. As chairman he made the company raise the money; as chairman he advised the directors to buy the shares in the market; but as George Hudson he bought the shares, and sold them to the company for more than their market value. Such is the charge.

"Nothing can be more startling than the practice of railway directorship disclosed by the report. It is very clear that neither Mr. Hudson, nor the directors, nor the secretary, understood their position and responsibility. The shareholders blindly confided in the man who was to make their fortunes, and indeed had made them already for those who knew the time to realize their visionary wealth. In the use, or the abuse, of this confidence Mr. Hudson by anticipation bought, or engaged to buy, a vast number of the shares in question on his own account. Though he bought them with the money of the company, he sold them to the company at an advanced price. The question of the differences between the price charged by Mr. Hudson to the company and the market price is one of all detail, which it is not easy to extricate, and much less easy to decide by a verdict of actual dishonesty against Mr. Hudson. The same may be said of all the other questionable points dragged into that daylight they were never expected to encounter. The dilemma we are reduced to by the results of the ignominious scrutiny is this—either Mr. Hudson was cognizant of all these petty overcharges, or he was not. In the former case we must say he was rather given to sharp practice; in the latter he discharged the duties of his office in a very off-hand and slovenly manner. If a third solution can be suggested, it is that he had given the secretary and other people about him a rather excessive idea of his official claims, and strong intimations that he expected his due. But neither the other officials nor the shareholders must hope to escape censure under the cover of a personal onslaught upon Mr. Hudson. The system is to blame. It was a system without rule, without order, without even a definite morality."

By way of reply to the report of the committee, Mr. Hudson has published a letter to the shareholders of the Company, in which he impugns the statement of the committee, that he was to be regarded in the light of "a trustee." He says:—"I never thought myself restrained from entering into personal engagements either with the company or with others, by reason of the position I stood in towards the company, any more than if I had been an ordinary proprietor. But if their view of my position as a trustee is right, then it should be carried out; not, however, as I imagine, by my repaying the difference with interest, which, after the correction of an admitted error, would be a comparatively trifling amount, but by cancelling the whole trans-



action. This course would involve a much larger pecuniary sacrifice on my part than that recommended by the committee; but I care nothing for pecuniary considerations in this matter.

**MR. ROEBUCK AND HIS FRIENDS AT BATH.**—A very large meeting was held in the Guildhall, Bath, on Monday, to take into consideration the possibility and necessity of reducing the present enormous expenditure of the country, and the substitution of an equitable system of direct taxation for the present mode of raising the revenue by taxes upon the necessities of life, &c. Admiral Gordon in the chair. The first speaker was the Rev. T. Spencer, A.M. One of the succeeding speakers, T. W. Saunders, Esq., a barrister, read the speech of the Rev. Mr. Waddy from the *Daily News*, which was met with loud groans and marks of disapprobation. Mr. Saunders then referred, in terms of the highest praise, to the honesty and ability of Mr. Roebuck, and denounced Mr. Waddy's speech as a gross and deliberate falsehood, not only insulting to Mr. Roebuck, but to the Liberal constituency of Bath, who felt that his (Mr. Roebuck's) loss to Bath was their deepest humiliation. A grosser calumny was never heaped on man than that on Mr. Roebuck by Mr. Waddy. The learned speaker was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Spencer having denied the statements of Mr. Waddy, as to the proceedings at the Bath meeting on the Education Bill, Mr. Saunders, encouraged by the favourable reception of his remarks relative to Mr. Roebuck, moved:—

That this meeting, having read a statement reported in the *Daily News* of April 7, as made by the Rev. S. D. Waddy, at Sheffield, that Mr. Roebuck "had been tempted by the offer of being made Queen's Counsel to sell the constituency of Bath on the question of Sir James Graham's Education Bill, and that they had turned him to the right about on that ground alone," do hereby declare that statement to be wholly untrue and without the slightest foundation; and hereby express their indignation that a minister of the gospel should have so far forgotten his regard for truth as to have made so daring and false an assertion; but, on the contrary, they deeply lamented the loss of Mr. Roebuck's services as their representative, and now beg to congratulate the people of Sheffield upon the worthy choice they are about to make.

Mr. G. Edwards seconded it; and the meeting expressed their approval by three cheers. An addition having been made to it, at the suggestion of Mr. Spencer, "That, had the working men had the privilege of voting, Mr. Roebuck would have been returned by a large majority, and been now the representative for the city."

**WILTSHIRE COUNTY MEETING.**—The tenant-farmers of Wiltshire held a large meeting at Devizes, on Friday week, to discuss measures for restoring agricultural prosperity. The High Sheriff presided; and Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr. Sotherton, M.P., Mr. Neeld, M.P., and Mr. Heneage, M.P., made speeches after the resolutions had been passed. The meeting was about equally attended by the friends and opponents of free trade; and the speaking was frequently interrupted by the rudeness of the mob, who shouted, scrambled, and pummelled each other, with undiminished activity, for nearly six hours, under a most inclement sky. Some farm-labourers made speeches, and bearded the numerous gentlemen speakers who preceded them; moving amendments, calling for economical reforms, repeal of the malt and hop-taxes, abolition of the game-laws, and reduction of rents. After much opposition, Mr. Sidney Herbert obtained a lengthened and attentive hearing.

He insisted that the distress in the West of England was not attributable to foreign competition, but to a bad harvest; for in Scotland the farmers had made their farms answer so well, since the establishment of free trade, that they had lately taken new leases at an increased rent. The corn-laws were caused by the war, which so increased the demand for the produce of the land, that after it had ceased the corn-laws were necessary to keep up prices and the rent of land. But the land has no longer a claim for such a law, "and a large reduction of rents must inevitably take place" [cheers].

Mr. Sotherton and Mr. Neeld also thought that rents ought to be much reduced; and all joined with Mr. Heneage in assenting to the repeal of the malt and hop-taxes, if a substitute could be found.

**DEATH OF AN IMPOSTOR.**—Died, on March 23, at Fowdon, Kingsland, in this county, in her 89th year, Elizabeth Hughes; she was the wife of a poor labourer, and in 1804 obtained some celebrity as a successful impostor. She declared, "in consequence of interviews with angels, and the particular inspiration of Heaven, she had the gift of curing all diseases and infirmities to which the human frame was liable, by touching the parts affected, and saying a prayer for the success of her endeavours." Her fame spread throughout this and the adjoining counties. Wagons came from Oxford, Bristol, Birmingham, and various other places, filled with believers in her miraculous power, and in six weeks more than 3,000 dupes were touched by her for various maladies; she never herself received money, but the members of her family were always ready to pocket fees offered, and about £700 was so obtained; the whole, however, was dissipated; and many years the old woman received assistance from the parish of Kingsland.—*Hereford Journal*.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.**—The splendid hotel near the Colchester Railway Station, which, with a very short interval, has been untenanted ever since its erection, is about to be occupied under the charitable auspices of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. for Norwich, as an asylum for infant idiots. The building, which was erected by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, under an arrangement with J. P. Osborne Esq., cost, we (*Essex Standard*) believe, from £12,000 to £15,000; and a large sum is now being laid out in fitting it for the present purpose. Its original title, "The Victoria," has been changed to "Essex Hall."

## FREE-LABOUR MOVEMENT.

(From the *Gateshead Observer*.)

After many months of preparation and anxious thoughtfulness on the part of the promoters of the "Free-Labour Movement," the friends of that cause will be gratified to learn that arrangements are at length completed for the commencement of a supply of free cotton goods.

Fifty-three bales of guaranteed free-grown cotton, from the heart of the slave dominion in Tennessee, arrived in Liverpool a few weeks since, and were bought by the well-known firm of Crewdson and Co., of Manchester, with a determination for this cotton to be kept by itself for the purpose of being made into fine free-labour shirtings. Incidental circumstances have prevented this cotton being spun and woven so soon as was anticipated; but the desired "shirtings" are expected to be ready in about three weeks from the present period. In the meantime, part of this cotton has been placed in the hands of William and David Morris, who have large mills in Manchester, and are makers of stout unbleached calicoes. These gentlemen have long since kindly determined to enter into the effort, as soon as they could be supplied with the right materials. Their calicoes or "domestics" will be made from the Tennessee and East India cotton united; will vary in breadth from thirty inches to one yard wide; and, it is believed, will at once reach the happy climax of competing with slave-grown goods both in price and quality. These calicoes are expected to be ready in a few days time.

Another shipment of free cotton is now on the Liverpool market, and two more lots are on their way from New Orleans. The supply of both goods and cotton will be continuous, if the friends of the cause are but true to their coloured brethren, and pursue their course with determined faithfulness and energy. Much, very much, rests, at this critical moment, with the women of Great Britain and Ireland. If they are faithful and unwearied, the demand for free goods will inevitably create a supply. If their hands grow feeble, or their hearts fail them, the poor slave may still drag his weary chain—he may still toil in the service of his British brethren and sisters.

Practical men at Manchester have advised that two or three classes of goods in common use should be well pushed over the country, in an early instance, before proceeding to finer articles. At the same time the friends of the cause ardently desire to proceed to the manufacture of prints, muslins, sewing cotton, and a hundred other articles, as soon as they can be supported in this effort by a wide-spread demand, and also by the necessary supply of free-labour cotton.

In the meantime all communications on the subject may be addressed, by drapers and others, to "Josias F. Browne, Spring-gardens, Manchester," a devoted friend of the cause, and who will act as commission agent for the above-mentioned and other free goods. Free-labour stockings for ladies, made from Barbadoes cotton, and of excellent quality, will also be supplied to the trade by the same agent, or by the spirited makers, Cox, Horner, and Hogg, of Nottingham.

At least five of the British West India islands have determined to grow cotton this year on the strength of the rising movement in England. The samples of indigenous cotton received from these islands are most satisfactory. In one instance, a specimen of wild cotton from Dominica was pronounced by the Liverpool brokers to be worth 10d. or 11d. per lb. (nearly double the average value of the American cotton), in consequence of its exquisitely silky texture and long and delicate fibre. Intelligence of what is going on in Great Britain has also been forwarded to the French colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe, with the hope that the inhabitants of those islands may be induced to unite with their British neighbours in an effort for competing with the American slave-holder.

The beneficial effect of the free-labour movement upon the habits and character of the emancipated Blacks in the West India islands may be beyond all calculation. It will afford a legitimate stimulus for honest industry, and open a pathway for honourable independence.

Cheering accounts of the adaptation of the soil and climate of Natal for growing cotton also continues to come in, and many Englishmen are repairing to that colony with an intention of devoting themselves to its cultivation.

And last, but far from least, we may turn to British India, with its millions of acres of uncultivated ground. These are at present fearfully neglected, in consequence of the difficulties of transit of goods from the interior, and the gross imposition of duties and taxes upon the humble grower. The East India Company have lately given an order for two hundred cottage saw-gins for cleaning cotton to be forwarded to that country, which looks like increased attention being given to this important subject. A roller-gin on an improved principle, and especially adapted for the long-fibred cottons, has also recently been constructed by Robert Burn, of Edinburgh, and is much approved. A specimen is at present being exhibited in the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, London.

Surely the friends of the oppressed negro may take courage! The free-labour effort may be but one of the thousand cords, in the ordering of a superintending Providence, which may have its commission to assist in pulling down the monster, Slavery; but that cord is a strong one; and if it could be twisted into ropes of sevenfold strength, and those ropes could be pulled by thousands or tens of thousands of earnest and energetic hands,

who is to say that the hideous monster, which has stood with unblushing front for centuries, might not be dragged from his shameless position, and, amid the execrations of the whole world, be consigned to speedy and entire destruction?

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3 mo., 26, 1849.

## THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of April 1848 and 1849, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED APRIL 5th,			
	1848.	1849.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .....	17,960,275	19,129,829	1,169,554	.....
Excise .....	12,080,482	12,650,114	569,632	.....
Stamps .....	6,760,934	6,041,351	.....	719,581
Taxes .....	4,347,571	4,318,903	.....	28,668
Property Tax .....	5,459,369	5,317,344	.....	142,125
Post-office .....	866,000	789,000	.....	77,000
Crown Lands .....	61,000	100,000	39,000	.....
Miscellaneous .....	148,640	143,651	.....	4,989
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue .....</b>	<b>47,684,269</b>	<b>48,490,093</b>	<b>1,778,186</b>	<b>971,363</b>
China Money .....	455,021	84,284	.....	370,737
Imprest and other Monies .....	187,235	665,293	478,058	.....
Repayments of Advances .....	473,616	437,761	.....	45,855
<b>Total Income .....</b>	<b>48,800,141</b>	<b>49,667,430</b>	<b>867,289</b>	<b>1,388,955</b>
Deduct Decrease .....	.....	.....	1,388,955	.....
<b>Increase on the Year .....</b>	.....	.....	<b>867,289</b>	.....

	QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5th,			
	1848.	1849.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .....	4,392,650	4,593,119	200,469	.....
Excise .....	2,002,631	1,830,575	.....	182,056
Stamps .....	1,618,668	1,549,171	.....	69,497
Taxes .....	143,902	148,101	4,199	.....
Property Tax .....	2,041,640	2,011,519	.....	30,121
Post-office .....	221,000	231,000	10,000	.....
Crown Lands .....	21,000	40,000	19,000	.....
Miscellaneous .....	56,307	98,792	42,485	.....
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue .....</b>	<b>10,497,768</b>	<b>10,495,377</b>	<b>279,153</b>	<b>281,644</b>
China Money .....	455,021	.....	.....	455,021
Imprest and other Monies .....	24,452	204,361	179,909	.....
Repayments of Advances .....	74,138	87,648	13,510	.....
<b>Total Income .....</b>	<b>11,051,379</b>	<b>10,787,386</b>	<b>473,572</b>	<b>736,865</b>
Deduct Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	473,572
<b>Decrease on the Quarter .....</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>261,093</b>

Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of April, 1848 and 1849.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED 5th APRIL,	
	1848.	1849.
	£	£
Customs .....	4,392,650	4,593,119
Excise .....	2,016,546	1,833,678
Stamps .....	1,618,668	1,549,172
Taxes .....	143,902	148,101
Property Tax .....	2,041,640	2,011,519
Post-office .....	221,000	231,000
Crown Lands .....	21,000	40,000
Miscellaneous .....	56,307	98,792
China Money .....	455,021	.....
Imprest and other Monies .....	24,452	204,361
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c. ....	.....	176,313
Repayments of Advances .....	74,138	87,648
	11,065,324	10,800,390
To Cash brought to this Account, to be applied to pay off deficiency bills .....	.....	.....
	11,065,324	10,800,390

CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED 5th APRIL,	
	1848.	1849.
	£	£
Permanent Debt .....	5,578,137	5,560,414
Terminable Annuities .....	1,270,951	1,277,136
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund ..	.....	.....
Sinking Fund .....	.....	.....
Civil List .....	98,492	98,767
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund.	330,399	340,657
For Advances .....	149,059	185,554
<b>Total Charge .....</b>	<b>7,427,038</b>	<b>7,462,528</b>
Surplus .....	3,638,286	3,337,862
	11,065,324	10,800,390
The Surplus Revenue, on 5th Jan., 1849, after providing for the charges of that Quarter .....	.....	560,543
To which is to be added the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, as above stated in the present Quarter .....	.....	3,337,862
	.....	3,898,405
The amount issued in the Quarter ended April 5, 1849, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services .....	.....	4,701,433
The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended April 5th, 1849 .....	.....	806,028

**THE LATE DR. GORDON.**—It is with pleasure that we announce, that the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Gordon, of Hull (whose death was lately announced in our paper), have determined to perpetuate his memory, and demonstrate their attachment to the great principles he advocated, by erecting a people's monument over his grave.



## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family, remain at Windsor.

**THE DIVISION OF PARISHES COMMISSION.**—In accordance with the vote of the House of Commons on the motion of Lord Ashley, the Queen has appointed the following persons to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing into distinct and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales:—The Archbishop of York, the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Ashley, the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, Sir Edward North Buxton, the Reverend Henry Raikes, M.A. (Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester), Archdeacon Sinclair, the Reverend Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., the Reverend Thomas Dale, M.A., William Cotton, Esq., the Rev. William Weldon Champneys, M.A., Charles Knight Murray, Esq., Barrister-at-law, William Woodroffe, Esq., the Reverend Joseph Haslegrave, M.A., and Robert Benton Sealey, Esq.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Miller, late a Deputy Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary, has been appointed a Civil Companion of the Bath.

**DEPUTATION TO LORD CLARENDON.**—A deputation of "gentlemen connected with the representation of Ireland," waited on Lord Clarendon last week at the Irish Office in Westminster, and "presented to him, as the representative in Ireland of the Queen," a memorial signed by twenty-six members of Parliament, requesting him to stop the further prosecution of Charles Gavan Duffy. Sir Lucius O'Brien headed the deputation; of which Mr. F. Scully, Mr. W. Fagan, Mr. Devereux, and Mr. Grogan Morgan, were members. Sir Lucius O'Brien explained the memorial. It represented Mr. Duffy's long and close imprisonment, his loss of health, and ruin of property; his high character, and the political excitement all over Europe at the time he wrote the publications charged; also the inhumanity of instituting repeated prosecutions for the same offence. Lord Clarendon stated, that he believed there was no precedent for remonstrating against the trial of a person, particularly when that person had not expressed the slightest contrition for what he had done, or had offered any pledge that he would not repeat his offence. The course pursued by the gentlemen who signed the memorial was calculated to hurt the individual they intended to serve; but Lord Clarendon undertook to assure them that Mr. Duffy should in no way be prejudiced by it.

**APRIL FOOLS.**—On Monday morning, a gentleman in Portland-street was subjected to no little annoyance by receiving professional visits from all the dentists in town, who had been each requested to call at an early hour, to draw two of the sufferer's teeth. The professionals began to arrive before the gentleman was out of bed; and rat-tat, ring-ring, went knocker and bell without intermission, until the whole Directory-list of tooth-drawers had called, one after another. The gentleman had had a few friends to dinner with him on the previous evening, and was rather disposed to enjoy a comfortable snooze in the morning, when his rest was thus unceremoniously interrupted. At the first two or three of these unexpected and unwelcome visits, he felt annoyed; but when the whole early forenoon was interrupted by the continued arrivals of the gentlemen of the forceps, who came in breathless haste, in terms of the requests they had received, the hoax was seen through and good-naturedly explained, and in some cases laughed at by both parties. Portland-street presented a new phase on this occasion, for there were dentists enough in it at one time to have drawn all the teeth, sound and unsound, from the Clyde to Abbotsford-place, before dinner-hour. The joke, it appears, was effected by cards being left at the various dentists' residences, on Sunday evening, by a respectably dressed young lady; and there was no attempt at disguising the handwriting, so that the professionals never dreamt of "Hunt the Gowk," when they received the invitations, and furnished up their tools to operate upon the two molars of the agonized gentleman who requested their assistance.—*Glasgow Post.*

**THE LIVERPOOL MURDERS.**—On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of Mary Parr, another of the victims, but nothing new transpired. There is every reason to believe that the prisoner's real name is not John Gleeson Wilson, but Owen Morris. A person named Sharps has deposed that he wrote a letter to the prisoner's father some time since at the prisoner's request, in which the prisoner spoke of himself as Owen Morris. The letter to the father was addressed "John Morris, blacksmith, Dreol, to the care of the Rev. Father Ryan, P.P., Rathkeal, Limerick." The prisoner speaks Irish with great fluency, which is what not an Englishman in a million can do. The prisoner himself states that he comes from Limerick. He frequently converses in the Irish language with a police-officer, who acts as interpreter to the Irish emigrants, and who is from time to time with him in his cell. During one of these conversations, the prisoner said, "There is no doubt I committed the murders; but I will not confess till I get under the drop. The old woman (Mrs. Harrichson) being gone, and the servant being out of senses (insensible) at the time, she can't say I committed the murders." The prisoner has stated that he has many things to reveal; but these he will not make public until he is placed under the drop, when he will make known all.

## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).

WE are later in the month than usual in glancing at the character and contents of our periodical literature, which we should regret, but for the space which is placed at our disposal by the adjournment of Parliament during the Easter recess, and the consequent absence of an uncertain number of dull and prosy speeches which would otherwise have occupied no inconsiderable part of our paper. Whenever we sit down to our monthly task, there is nothing we like better than to feel ourselves perfectly free to write, cut, and mark off *ad libitum*. We confess that we never yet have had the opportunity of indulging ourselves to any great extent in this way, and it is long since we gave up the "last lingering hope" that such a time would ever arrive. The circumstance, however, has had the one beneficial effect of working upon our mind an increased determination to resist all and sundry the various trespasses of our legislators upon strictly private property,—with which they have no more right to meddle than a thief with an apple-tree in an orchard. What business, we have asked ourselves, has the "sword" of society to determine what shall be the size of the "largest newspaper allowed by the law?" It would perplex a clearer-headed thinker than any of our legislators to answer other than negatively—"No business at all." Then, say we, give us rulers who will "mind their own concerns," and if a new basis for the suffrage is necessary towards the attainment of this, why, we have no objection to it. And so we have become a "thorough-going Radical," till publishers can issue elephantine newspapers, and reviewers sit with complacency to their occupation.

The bulky appearance of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW first attracts our attention, but on going carefully through its pages we are unwillingly compelled to confess, in the words of an old laconic saying, that "much paper and much poverty may co-exist." We seldom remember to have met with a more unfavourable specimen of what was once our favourite quarterly. "Lord Brougham's Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne" gives occasion for the first and most clever article—in vindication of the French Revolution and the Provisional Government, "from as unjust aspersions as ever clouded the reputation of great actions and eminent characters." The unusual ignorance and assumption of the noble pamphleteer are exposed with acuteness and ability, but the reviewer falls into the customary and opposite fault to Lord Brougham of undertaking the defence of all the republican actors in the scene. We do not think that worse reasoning can anywhere be found than in the following quotation, which occurs in the reviewer's justification of the Socialists, and which we quote also in illustration of the above remark:—

"It really seems a perfectly just demand that the Government should aid with its funds, to a reasonable extent, in bringing into operation industrial communities on the Socialist principle. It ought to do so, even if it could be certain beforehand that the attempt would fail; because the operatives themselves cannot possibly be persuaded of this except by trial; because they will not be persuaded of it until everything possible has been done to make the trial successful; and because a national experiment of the kind, by the high moral qualities that would be elicited in the endeavour to make it succeed, and by the instruction that would radiate from its failure, would be an equivalent for the expenditure of many millions on any of the things which are commonly called popular education."

"Mary Barton;" "English Spelling Reform,"—explanatory of the principles of Mr. Ellis's phonotypic system, practically exemplified in the columns of the *Phonetic News*—the "Adaptation of Iron to Purposes of Architecture;" "Corruption at Elections;" "Neglect of the Public Records;" "Political Prospects;" and foreign reviews; complete our enumeration of the contents of this number. The only remedy proposed by the writer on Corruption at Elections is the ballot; an extension of the suffrage is not even alluded to! Lord John Russell is severely handled for faithlessness by the writer on our political prospects, who takes a gloomy view of the future:—

"It seems far from improbable that we shall, ere long, see a Tory Government in office, as ultra and reactionary as any that has preceded it. And then will come the end. What that end will be we will not venture to predict. If to conquer those rights of civil and religious liberty, which are still withheld from the people, we are doomed to pass through a similar crisis of convulsions to that which we have lately witnessed on the continent, God grant that it may be short!"

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY opens with an essay on the Incarnation, founded on Archdeacon Wilberforce's late work. Mr. Montgomery's "Christian Life" is reviewed with much discrimination. We have read but one work of this popular writer's, and are in no hurry to read another. Certainly the following verse in a poem on "The Two Books," contained in the volume under review, offers but little inducement:—

"Two books there be, which loyal Churchmen love,  
The one from earth, the other from above;  
Yet is the first from out the last derived,  
And for the same truth hath ever toiled and strived."

The reviewer is right! It is the "vilest dog-grel" we have ever met with. "Nineveh and its Remains;" and "Catechising in Schools and Churches," follow. "Shakespeare's Church of Englandism," (forty pages) is written to prove the orthodox churchmanship of the great dramatist, "whose mighty intellect," says the reviewer, "soars beneath the sun of Catholic certainty, buoyed in the ether of Christian faith!" "Macaulay's England," "Ecclesiastical Architecture," and other articles follow. We should like to quote from the article on "Liberals and Liberalism," but our space forbids. The writer classifies Cromwell among the "popular humbugs of English history." No doubt he would like to think he was a "humbug," but his reign was too great a fact to Churchmen for that! Though opposed to us on most questions, however, we think the "Church of England" is above the average standard of ability.

THE ECLECTIC for this month will prove interesting to the general reader, as well as instructive to the lover of literature. Dick's "Nature and Office of the State," is ably analyzed in the opening article, which, as well as the work itself, we commend to the study of our readers. We cannot forbear quoting from it an extract or two on subjects, above many others mooted in the present day, most intimately affecting our own principles, and the future well-being of society:—

"Mr. Dick, justly, we think," says the reviewer, "repudiates all the theories which give supremacy to the political institute. Of the society of mankind; of the religious or ethical society, the Church; of the domestic society, the family, it is no more true to say that they spring out of political society, and are subordinate to it, than to say the political society springs out of, and is subordinate to them. Each of these, and many other societies, has a distinct basis and sphere of its own. The body politic is not society, it is only a part of it, or an aspect of it."

The next treats of the principle on which punishment by the State should be based, and of the necessity first of establishing a principle before systems can be tested or compared:—

"Until the theories which support punishment are extinguished, society will not be fit to enter upon the consideration of the prevention of crime. If this proposition disturb the reader of it, the author will effect his object in stating it. Nearly a quarter of a century of study has matured the disturbing word. The fact which summons the attention of thoughtful people to crime is, its increase. Our criminals are multiplying faster than our people. Young criminals are increasing faster than adult criminals. . . . Punishment is therefore a failure. Society has slept in an uneasy reliance upon punishment since the world began, as an efficient prevention of crime; and crime is victorious over it, growing more strong and terrible continually. . . . If there be any safety for society, it is not in any punitive principle, but in a protective principle, in reference to crime. A new science must be created—the science of the Moral Diseases. A new criminal code is needed, which shall deal with crimes according to their tendencies to produce criminals and criminalities. Moral hospitals must supplant prisons all over the world. Man must become the keeper of his brother."

We cannot leave this article without noticing a fallacy into which the writer falls in his remarks on legislation. "Laws," says the reviewer, "do not, and cannot, make duties; they can only declare the will of the State in reference to the enforcement of certain duties." This is a distinction without a difference. Moral duties, we are all aware, the law can neither make nor abrogate, but are there no other duties than moral? The State, for instance, through the law, commends the imposition and payment of certain taxes for certain purposes, which we may think impolitic. Is it not our duty to pay these taxes? And what makes it our duty? The will of the State? Scarcely; for the will of the State is not obligatory till published in the form of a law; it is, therefore, neither contrary to fact nor philosophy to say that laws do make duties. It is certain, at least, that obedience in many things would not be obligatory without legal sanction. We pass over the articles on "Reader's Revelations of Life;" "Fergusson on the true Principles of Art;" "American Scenes, and Christian Slavery;" and the "French Revolutionary Press of 1848." "California; its History and Resources," presents a comprehensive summary of the physical state of the country, its history, resources, and the social condition of its inhabitants. It will be read with interest at the present time. "The Pulpit and the People" contains some valuable suggestions on the causes of the present failure of Christian agency, and some practical hints towards their removal. The essay is professedly incomplete, but, so far as the author goes, we heartily agree with him, and commend a studious perusal of the article to every Christian. We are glad to see the writer urging the necessity of a plurality of working pastors for the churches. Few things, in our judgment, would tend more greatly towards the invigoration of the Christian church. "Milton's Prose Works" is the subject of the last article, which is principally devoted to a consideration of the reasons why the incomparable writings of our great bard have been so much neglected amongst us. It is ably and eloquently written.



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

The article of chief interest to us in the *CHRISTIAN REFORMER* is on Mr. Noel's "Essay." The writer, as might have been expected, quarrels with Mr. Noel for treating so largely on the influence of the Union upon "Evangelicism,"—that is, as Mr. Noel thinks, truth—and speaks disparagingly of the "narrowness of his theology," as well as of the general plan and execution of the work. In common with most who have read it, he regrets that Mr. Noel's treatment of the subject should turn so little upon the question of religious liberty, and here, in the main, we agree with him, but we do not think it was at all expected that the work would view the subject in such a relation, and therefore no one has expressed his disappointment at finding it scarcely alluded to in the pages of the "Essay." An important statement occurs in some concluding observations which the writer makes on the relation in which Unitarianism stands to the Church and State question, in which he expresses his belief that "there is a greater leaning toward the Establishment on the part of the Unitarian denomination than can be found among the orthodox nonconforming bodies, with the exception of the Wesleyans." We are glad to see that he considers it a dangerous position for them to be in, and urges the necessity for an immediate consideration of the subject.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is more than usually interesting. Mr. Macaulay's "History" is the subject of the first article, which commences with an able review of the progress of the historical and critical essay in this country. In all but his Whiggism, Mr. Macaulay is warmly praised by the writer. "Johnston's Physical Geography" affords the basis for an excellent treatise on that subject, full of varied and valuable information. Sir E. B. Lytton continues his novel of the "The Caxtons." Articles on the "Ancient Practice of Painting," and "Tennyson's Poems" (a judicious critique), follow. "Aristocratic Annals" is such as we should look for in the pages of the old Tory *Maga*. Our writer evidently has not seen the work of "John Hampden, jun.," which we here take the liberty of commending to his perusal. An interesting biography of Sir Astley Cooper closes the number. Has "Christopher North" anything to do with "Blackwood" now? We have missed his pen much lately.

We must be brief with the remainder of the books on our table. We regret that we cannot greatly commend *TAIT* this month; it lacks both spirit and substance. "The Colonial Question—Canada," we were much disappointed in. The article on Huddersfield is rather interesting. Mr. St. John still spins out his tale of "Miranda," after a fashion that forcibly reminds of a tin-beater's occupation.—*SHARPE'S LONDON JOURNAL* contains a fair balance between light and useful reading. The circumstances of Lauder's attack on Milton, in an article on "Remarkable Literary Impostures," will be read with interest by many who are justly jealous for the fair fame of the subject of that writer's mendacious and unscrupulous charges.—*HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR*, it seems to us, has less of original matter in it than usual; and is also less practically instructive. It is, however, undoubtedly the best of our cheap periodical publications; but we wish it were better adapted for circulation amongst a lower class in society than we fear it reaches. Such a periodical is still a desideratum. A characteristic portrait of Mr. Bickersteth accompanies this number.—The article in the *UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE* on the proposed "General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church," will command attention chiefly from our Scottish friends.—The *EVANGELICAL*, the *ETHICAL REFORMER*, the *PEACE ADVOCATE*, &c., we must notice on another occasion, if one should occur, for our review has already extended beyond its assigned limits, and we half fear, beyond the patience of the reader.

**SUNDAY TRADING.**—On Wednesday afternoon a well-attended public meeting took place in the large room of the Whittington Club, to take measures for preventing unnecessary trading on Sunday. The Earl of Harrowby was in the chair, supported by C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., C. Pearson, Esq., M.P., Sir W. Clay, M.P., and several officers of the various metropolitan parishes. The Chairman said, that one great objection to the suppression of Sunday trading was, that workmen received payment of their wages at such a late hour on Saturday night, that they were compelled to defer their marketing until the following morning. If, however, a law were passed prohibiting the opening of markets on the Sabbath morning, employers would be compelled to pay their men's wages at an earlier hour. It was wrong to suppose that the poorer classes were in favour of the present system. Several resolutions were then passed condemnatory of the present system, and in favour of a bill to be introduced into Parliament by Mr. Hindley; and a petition, expressive of the opinion of the meeting, was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks was then passed to the noble Earl for presiding, and the meeting separated.

**ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.**—W. F. Rock, Esq., has been unanimously elected as guardian of the poor, instead of Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who has hitherto acted as chairman of the board of guardians of the City of London Union at Cannon-street.

**THE MASSES HAVE FOUND THE WAY TO KNOWLEDGE.**—Time was when the works of the great masters of human thought were strangers in the poor man's cot, when to the worker Milton sang unheard his strains of heavenly poesy, and Shakespeare unfolded in vain the workings of the human heart; now, however, the lays of the poet, the creations of the novelist, the researches of the historian, the deductions and discoveries of the philosopher, and the narratives of the voyager and traveller, are frequent and common visitants to the poor man's hearth. No longer is the active youth compelled to depend for pleasure on the rough and cruel sports of a bygone age, but the bull-ring, the cock-pit, and the bear-garden, have vanished from our list of national sports, and have been superseded by the Sunday-school, and People's Instruction Society. Would that we could say the dram-shop and public-house had equally lost their attractions to the great masses of the people. The age, however, demands more extended means of improvement, greater facilities for innocent recreation, and the multiplication of places for social intercourse and private study. These must be supplied before any truly great and lasting social and temperance reformation can be effected. There are great numbers of young, unmarried men in all large towns who have flocked from the villages to these great centres of civilization, in quest of labour or experience in their trade, or with a view to satisfy the cravings for change of scene. These encounter many temptations, and are exposed to many evils. They have no cheerful home with its improving and restraining influences. In their lodgings they are often looked upon as interlopers, only to be tolerated for their weekly pay. The fireside, after the labours of the day, is no place for them as a constancy; their place is wanted for other purposes, or for members of the true family circle. Household labours have to be carried on, the stranger is in the way or very much annoyed, the book he may be reading is wished far enough away, and hints are given and murmurs expressed, quite intelligible to his sensitive mind, that his room would be better than his company. It only remains for him to walk the streets, saunter to the tap-room, or take his place at the People's Instruction Society. All this we have witnessed many times, and to this large class of individuals these societies offer an asylum and a home.—*Third Report of the People's Instruction Society, Birmingham.*

**AMERICAN YOUNG LADIES.**—There is no feature common to all the departments of American society which will so soon impress itself upon the stranger, as the prominent position occupied in it by the young ladies. In Europe, if they are not kept there, they, at least, remain in the background. In America, on the other hand, they are in the foremost rank, and, in fact, constitute the all-in-all. Cards of invitation are frequently issued in their names—it being often "The Misses So-and-so" who invite, instead of "Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so." The mother is invariably eclipsed by her daughters. Indeed, I have known instances in which parties were given at which she never made her appearance; the whole being done with her concurrence and assistance, but she keeping back from a participation in the prevailing gaiety—just because she has no inclination to join in it, prudently judging—wise woman!—that her time for such frivolities is past. The young ladies take the whole burden of the matter upon themselves—receive the guests, and do all the honours of the house. The absent mamma has her health frequently inquired for, but no one ever thinks of wondering that she is not present. She is perhaps all the time in an adjoining room, superintending the arrangement of the comestibles. She regards the whole as the young ladies' doing, and leaves them to work their way out of it the best way they can. And very well they generally manage to do so—the opportunity which it affords them of cultivating the virtue of self-reliance being by no means thrown away. The young gentlemen, in making visits, too, may ask at the door for the lady of the house, but such consideration is a piece of pure supererogation, the young ladies being the parties generally called on, and frequently the only parties seen, if not the only parties asked for. Nor is a long acquaintance necessary to establish this footing of pleasant familiarity. You are introduced at a party to a young lady, dance with her, talk a little, and, if she is at all pleased with you, the chances are all in favour of your being invited to call upon her—but by the somewhat guarded phraseology that "we" and not "she" will be very happy to see you. It is your own fault if, from that moment, you are not on intimate and friendly terms with her.—*Maekay's Western World.*

**THE JUDGE "DAMNED TO FAME."**—A correspondent, who signs himself "Lector," writes:—"The anecdote relative to Judge Jeffreys, given in a late number of your paper, as though coming originally from the pen of Mr. Macaulay, was published in 'The Pictorial History of England,' (Book viii. chap. iii. p. 848, on Constitution, Government, and Laws), many years ago, 'as portrayed by the graphic hand of Roger North,' and, in point of striking contrast to the former condition, &c., of that most infamous of judges, greatly surpasses that in Mr. Macaulay's recent work. Whether there be any plagiarism in this case, with the disguise necessary to cover such an act, but which in so far takes away also from its characteristic effect, or if it be the only instance of the kind therein, is more than I can tell. Although 'Roger North's Notes' are now, no doubt, public property, still the 'Pictorial' has, nevertheless, decidedly the advantage notwithstanding, if simply in respect of priority."

The first impressions of a traveller are not uncommonly his best. The finer and more distinctive features of a land require deep study and long acquaintance; but the broader traits of nationality are caught in an instant, or not caught at all. Familiarity with them destroys them, and it is only at first blush that we have to appreciate them with force. Who that has landed at Calais, at Rotterdam, or at Leghorn, has not felt this? The Flemish peasant, with her long-eared cap and heavy sabots; the dark Italian, basking his swarthy features in the sun, are striking objects when we first look on them. But days and weeks roll on; the wider characteristics of human nature swallow up the smaller and more narrow features of nationality, and in a short time we forget that the things which have surprised us at first are not what we have been used to from our infancy.

## GLEANINGS.

"There are no oaths," says the *Freemason's Quarterly*, "in the Choctaw tongue, and when an Indian swears, he can only employ English expressions of profanity."

A correspondent of the *Athenaeum* (after nineteen years' experience at sea) writes:—"I have heard the stormy qualities of a Saturday's moon remarked by American, French, and Spanish seamen; and a Chinese pilot, once doing duty on board my vessel, seemed perfectly cognizant of the fact."

The *Cork Constitution* has a story of Mr. Fisher, a Quaker, being in the court where Judge Ball was presiding, and of his hat being taken off by the judge's orders. The Friend met the decapitation, or the dehatitation, with a grave inquiry of the bailiff, "Does Nicholas Ball require thee to take off my coat also?"

The people of England (observes the *Times*) are tired of throwing the revenue of a State into the bog, not of Irish pauperism, but of Irish landlordism. They will insist on sounding that bog, finding its bottom, and either filling it up or getting something like a surface.

The Chancery suit of "The Attorney-General v. Trevelyan," is now 164 years old!

**WHAT TO AVOID—AND THE REASON WHY.**—Laugh at no man for his pug nose; you can never tell what may turn up.

The Pope of Rome has issued an "encyclical letter" announcing that he is about to decide the long contested question of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary!

**WORTH ATTENDING TO.**—The power of newspapers to do good will be wonderfully augmented when some one person in every family shall be in the habit of cutting out and preserving in a classified order, the best paragraph, whether of amusement or important facts, dates, &c., for future reference.

It is thought that the next meeting of the British Association will be held in Edinburgh.

The *Phonetic News* is in future to be a monthly, instead of a weekly publication.

A Royal Charter of Incorporation has been granted to the College of Preceptors.

Mr. Macaulay's *History*, in type, arrangement, and even punctuation, precisely similar to the English edition, which costs 16s. each volume, has been published in America, at the price of 1s. 0½d. per volume.

In the House of Lords, the law lords have unanimously decided that when parties are legally married in the Isle of Man, or anywhere abroad, they need not be re-married in England.

Mr. Frederick Wordsworth Haydon, son of the late lamented artist, has been appointed by Lord John Russell to a landing waitership in the Customs Department.

**A MONSTER ROOM.**—One room comprises the whole of Marshall's flax mill in Leeds; but such a room! If we call it the largest in the world, we cannot be far in error. About 400 feet long by more than 200 broad, it covers nearly two acres of ground. Birmingham is justly proud of its Town Hall, but this wonderful factory room is nine times as large. Exeter Hall is one of the largest rooms in London, but it would require seven such to equal the area of this room.—*The Land we Live In.*

A Californian Emigration scheme has been set in motion in Paris, and the novelist, Jacques Arago, brother of the member of the late Provisional Government, although perfectly blind, is selected as one of the leaders of the expedition, "If the blind lead the blind," &c.

## SACRED

2 DE MEMMURI OPH

DE FONETIC NUZ,

WITCH EXPIURED MARTSH, 1849,

APHTUR LINGURING 4 SUM WEEK,

IN DE GREATIST PANE

Oph de Publishers' windo.

KNOTT WITI ITSELF, BUTT DE COR SOPH WITT IN ODIES;  
ITZ DESEES WILL BE SINSEERLI REGRETTED  
BY ITZ SURVYVING PUBLISHER.

Affixyuns soar long tyme it boar,

Fizshunz was in vane;

It wood knott sel, sow down it phel,

And eye hope dey wont tri it agane.

WRECK-WHY-ESS-KAT IUN PASEY!!

—Man in the Moon.

**THE LATE LORD MELBOURNE.**—The London "gossip" of the *Oxford Herald* relates the following extraordinary tale, "if true," of the late Lord Melbourne:—"Circumstances, it is said, have come to light—and certainly the subject is exciting considerable comment, as illustrating the well-known tact and secrecy of the order of the Jesuits—which go to prove that Lord Melbourne was a convert to Romanism, and had been privately received into that communion several years previous to his death—nay, that at the time of his premiership he was actually a member of the Roman Catholic Church! By the advice and permission, it is stated, of his Jesuit confessor, the matter



was kept secret; and so well was the secrecy maintained, that up to the present time no suspicion has been entertained of the momentous change which had taken place in that statesman's mind. I mention the case as communicated to me, and as generally reported, without pledging myself altogether as to its accuracy.

## POETRY.

THE CHURCH MOUSE'S PETITION.  
(From Punch.)

Oh! hear a reverend captive's prayer,  
In durance vile that lies,  
Nor let a Bishop's heart be shut  
Against a Debtor's cries.  
For here, my Lord, immured I sit,  
Behind this prison grate,  
Cast at thy suit in costs, whose sum  
Exceeds my small estate.  
If e'er thy breast has horror felt  
Of bigot's stake or chain,  
Let not thy persecuting ire  
Seceding SHORN detain.  
Oh! do not yet more deeply stain  
Thy somewhat dingy lawn,  
Nor triumph that so poor a prize  
Within thy toils is drawn.  
The free donations of my flock  
My scanty means supply,  
And why should thine intolerant heart  
My pulpit's use deny?  
The cushioned desk and sounding board  
Were made for all and each;  
Let every clergyman enjoy  
The common right to preach.  
The well-taught theologian's mind  
Man's conscience will respect;  
Regard all creeds with liberal eye;  
And hope for every sect.  
Should e'er the times, as some forebode,  
Of faggot and of flame  
Return, and Smithfield, as of yore,  
Its mitred victims claim;  
Beware, my Bishop, lest, in turn,  
Thou feel the zealot's rage;  
And, being roasted, call to mind  
SHORN in his dungeon-cage!  
Or, though thou too the martyr's fate  
May'st not be doom'd to share,  
For once let pity bid thy heart  
A prostrate victim spare.  
So, in thine ever stormy See,  
May peace at length be found;  
And harmony and concord dwell  
Where strife and wrath abound.  
So may'st thou never go to law,  
Thyself the cost to bear;  
Thus in thine own hot water boiled,  
And caught in thine own snare.

## THE WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

You took me, William, when a girl, unto your home and heart,  
To bear in all your after-fate a fond and faithful part;  
And tell me, have I ever tried that duty to forego,  
Or pined there was not joy for me when you were sunk in woe?  
No; I would rather share your tear than any other's glee,  
For though you're nothing to the world, you're ALL THE WORLD  
TO ME.

You make a palace of my shed, this rough-hewn bench a throne;  
There's sunlight for me in your smiles, and music in your tone.  
I look upon you when you sleep—my eyes with tears grow dim,  
I cry, "Oh Parent of the Poor, look down from heaven on him!  
Behold him toil from day to day, exhausting strength and soul;  
Oh look with mercy on him, Lord, for thou canst make him whole!"

And when at last relieving sleep has on my eyelids smiled,  
How oft are they forbade to close in slumber by our child!  
I take the little murmurer that spoils my span of rest,  
And feel it as a part of thee I lull upon my breast.  
There's only one return I crave, I may not need it long,  
And it may soothe thee when I'm where the wretched feel no wrong:

I ask not for a kinder tone, for thou wert ever kind;  
I ask not for less frugal fare, my fare I do not mind;  
I ask not for attire more gay—if such as I have got  
Suffice to make me fair to thee, for more I murmur not.  
But I would ask some share of hours that you on clubs bestow,  
Of knowledge which you prize so much, might I not some-  
thing know?

Subtract from meetings amongst men each eve an hour for me;  
Make me companion of your soul, as I may safely be.  
If you will read, I'll sit and work; then think when you're  
away!

Less tedious I shall find the time, dear William, of your stay.  
A meet companion soon I'll be for e'en your studious hours,  
And teacher of those little ones you call your cottage flowers;  
And if we be not rich and great, we may be wise and kind,  
And as my heart can warm your heart, so may my mind your  
mind.

## BIRTH.

March 29, the wife of Mr. COOK, printer, of Amphyll, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

April 4, at Lindfield Chapel, by the Rev. J. E. Judson, Mr. STEPHEN UPTON to FAITH, daughter of Mr. B. BACKSHELL, all of Ardingley.

April 5, at Union Chapel, Horsleydown, by the Rev. J. Adey, Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR to Miss EMILY FARMER.

April 5, at the Independent Chapel, Tattenhall, by the Rev. J. Marshall, Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, of Minshull-hill, Cheshire, to SARAH ANN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. LEVINE, of Ashford, Kent.

## DEATHS.

April 1, at Wellingborough, in his 80th year, the Rev. JOHN RENALS, upwards of forty-three years minister of the West-end Independent Church in that town. His name commanded universal respect and admiration, and his memory will be venerated as that of "a good man."

April 3, at Clapham, aged 43 years, Mr. EFFINGHAM WILSON, Jun.

April 4, at the house of her sister, Mrs. S. Spalding, Tollington-park, Hoxney-road, aged 33, SARAH, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. DICKSON, late missionary in Jamaica. Her end was peace.

April 4, at No. 3, Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs. JANET STEWART, relict of the late W. BLACKWOOD, Esq., publisher, of Edinburgh.

April 5, at Beeston, Notts, in her 28th year, MARY, the eldest daughter of Mr. W. VICKERS, of Nottingham.

April 5, after a few hours' illness, in her 25th year, SARAH BLAKE, youngest daughter of Mr. W. BUDDEN, of 17, Crescent, Kensington.

April 7, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. NUNNELLY, of Leicester.

April 8, after a week's illness, in the faith and hope of the gospel, in his 68th year, Mr. THOMAS MASON, of Finchley, and of No. 70, High Holborn. An upright and conscientious man, and a pious and exemplary Christian.

April 8, aged 48, THOMAS SAMMES. He was steward of the "Camden" in 1839, and witnessed the murder of the Rev. John Williams and Mr. Harris at Erromanga; for the last eight years servant to Mr. Carlile, West Brixton.

LORD PANMURE.—Much anxiety has been felt during the past week regarding the state of the health of this nobleman. His Lordship has had an attack of very serious illness, and, though the fever has considerably abated, there is little prospect of his restoration to his usual state of health for a considerable time.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Pimlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been in a declining state for some days past, owing, generally, to the unfavourable nature of intelligence from abroad. The occurrence of the Easter holidays has also wrought a check upon business, from the absence of many of the jobbers and speculators from the Exchange. It should be remembered that these are Jewish holidays as well, which will account, also, for the absence of some of the principal dealers and brokers. The dulness of the market we therefore look upon but as temporary, and rather anticipate, from the satisfactory nature of the Revenue and import and export returns, that a short time will bring increasing evidences of prosperity.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Annuities	191 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
India Stock	246	246	246	246	246	246
Bank Stock	191 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
Excheq. Bills	47 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.	49 pm.	49 pm.	49 pm.
India Bonds	58 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	60 pm.	60 pm.	60 pm.
Long Annuity	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

The market for Foreign Securities has shared with the English Funds in dulness and depression. Nearly all the Stocks are quoted lower. For the closing prices this evening, we refer to a tabular statement following.

In the Discount Market money has been more wanted this week, but good commercial paper has been discounted on quite as easy terms as for some time past.

A less amount of business has been transacted in Railway Shares, and the prices of nearly all the lines are quoted lower. The appearance of the report of the committee of investigation of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, and its discussion in the Stock Exchange, has largely engrossed the attention of the dealers to-day. We regret to say there is but one opinion on the subject on the Stock Exchange; viz., that the report is quite condemnatory of Mr. Hudson, and reflects great discredit upon his colleagues for their negligence in the direction of the affairs of that company. Mr. Hudson has addressed a letter to the shareholders of the above company, which appears as an advertisement in the daily papers of to-day, in vindication of his conduct from the statements and charges of the committee. He urges, in reply to the charge of impropriety brought against him for dealing with the company at all while a trustee, that as a trustee previously he had often sacrificed personal advantage and a considerable income whenever the interests of the company required it. If, however, their view of his position as a trustee is right, he says, the proper way would be to cancel the whole of the transaction to which the investigation referred; "but I care nothing," says Mr. Hudson, "for pecuniary considerations in this matter. I must pursue the course which my own feelings and judgment point out to be correct under the circumstances in which I find myself placed—circumstances to me of a most painful nature; but in which I have become involved without the slightest idea on my part that I was doing anything deserving reprehension." Mr. Hudson evidently feels himself to be placed in an awkward predicament. His manner of reminding the shareholders of previous sacrifices that he has made, is that of a condemned person pleading past good conduct as a set-off against, if not in extenuation of, present acknowledged guiltiness. Mr. Hudson is a doomed man. Public opinion is against him—the press is against him—and facts are against him. We doubt

his ability or his mettle to keep a successful stand in opposition to them all.

Owing to the state of affairs in the Baltic, the corn-market was firmer yesterday, and there was an advance of 1s. on the quotations of Monday last.

The produce markets are closed, for the Easter holidays, until to-morrow. Colonial produce generally throughout the week has been steady, but without improvement in prices.

The following calculations show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per Cent.
Three per Cent. Consols.	92	3 5/8
Three per Cent. Reduced	90 1/2	3 6 3/4
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent.	91 1/2	3 11 1/4
Bank Stock (div. 9 per cent.)	191	4 14 1/2
Exchequer Bills (int. 3d. per day)	46s. p.	2 19 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire (div. 5 per c.)	63	6 16 1/2
Great Western (div. 6 id.)	94	6 7 3/4
London and South Western (div. 5 id.)	37	6 15 1/4
London and Brighton (div. 4 3-5 id.)	38	6 1 1/4
London and North Western (div. 7 id.)	134	5 4 1/2
Midland (div. 5 id.)	77	6 9 10 1/2
York and North Midland (div. 6 id.)	43	5 19 6 1/2
York, Newcastle, and Berwick (div. 6 id.)	23 1/2	6 7 7 3/4

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.	91 1/2	Brazil	80
Do. Account	91 1/2	Equador	33
3 per Cent. Reduced	90 1/2	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.	50 1/2
3 1/2 New	91 1/2	French 3 per cent.	56 1/2
Long Annuities	191 1/2	Granada	17 1/2
Bank Stock	192	Mexican 5 pr. ct. new	29 1/2
India Stock	246	Portuguese	28
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	104 1/2
June	49s.	Spanish 5 per cent.	16 1/2
India Bonds	60s.	Ditto 3 per cent.	30 1/2
		Ditto Passive	3 1/2

## RAILWAY SHARES.

The highest price is given.

SHARES.	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICE.
100	Aberdeen	50	18
100	Birmingham and Stour	13.14.10	11 1/2
3.6.8	Blackwall	13.6.8	5 1/2
100	Brighton	50	38 1/2
100	Bristol and Exeter	90	30 dis.
50	Caledonian	50	24 1/2
50	Chester and Holyhead	50	18
100	Eastern Counties	20	8 1/2
50	Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	42
100	Great North of England	100	235
50	Gt. Southern and Western (Ireland)	45	10 dis.
100	Great Western	100	93 1/2
50	Hull and Selby	50	100
100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	93	23 dis.
50	Lancaster and Carlisle	50	55
50	Leeds and Bradford	50	100
100	London and North Western	100	133
100	Midland	100	75
100	Norfolk	100	40
25	North British	25	14 1/2
50	North Stafford	17 1/2	14
25	Scottish Central	25	25
50	South Devon	50	19
33.3.4	South Eastern and Dover	32 1/2	23 1/2
50	South Wales	33	16 dis.
50	South Western	50	30 1/2
100	York and Newcastle	25	23 1/2
25	Ditto original Newcastle & Berw.	25	17 1/2
25	Ditto new ditto	20	3 1/2 dis.
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.	8	1 1/2 dis.
100	York and North Midland	50	40 1/2
25	Ditto E. & W. Riding Extension	25	21
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.	10	1 1/2 dis.
	FOREIGN.		
20	Boulogne and Amiens	20	9
20	Dutch Rhenish	7 1/2	6 1/2 dis.
20	Northern of France	13	11 1/2
20	Orleans and Bordeaux	7	3 1/2 dis.
20	Paris and Lyons	10	4 1/2
20	Ditto and Orleans	20	36
20	Ditto and Rouen	20	21 1/2
20	Rouen and Havre	20	11 1/2

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Name of Railway.	Week ending	Total receipts.	Same week 1848.	Miles open. 1849.
	1849.	£ s. d.	£	
Aberdeen	Mar. 31	459 1 3	..	37 1/2
Belfast and Ballymena	Mar. 31	852 4 9	754	16
Birkenhead, Lanc., and Ches.	April 1	4,908 18 10	3,133	141
Caledonian	24	1,209 17 1	..	81
Chester and Holyhead	25	667 4 1	671	35
Dublin and Drogheda	29	854 19 9	989	73
Dublin and Kingstown	April 3	1,005 5 9	..	47 1/2
Dundee, Perth, and Aberd.	Mar. 31	719 2 6	..	67 1/2
East Anglian	April 1	3,528 16 0	3,318	57 1/2
Edinburgh and Glasgow	Mar. 31	1,709 10 1	1,116	78
Edinburgh and Northern	Mar. 31	13,048 2 0	13,065	307
E. Counties and N. and E.	April 1	2,034 2 9 1/2	950	50
East Lancashire	Mar. 31	1,081 7 8	1,036	51 1/2
Eastern Union	Mar. 31	2,711 14 9	2,010	100
Glasgow, Kilmarn., and Ayr	Mar. 31	938 15 1	947	22 1/2
Glasg., Paisley, and Green.	Mar. 31	3,529 10 5	..	130 1/2
Great South. and West. (L.)	April 1	18,803 14 1	..	306 1/2
Great Western	Mar. 31	11,119 13 4	8,933	206 1/2
Kendal and Windermere	Mar. 23	2,035 5 2	1,492	70
Lancashire and Yorkshire	April 1	40,032 16 10	37,065	435
Lancaster and Carlisle	Mar. 25	416 17 0 1/2	717	5 1/2
London and North W., &c.	Mar. 31	6,758 17 10	6,795	162 1/2
London and Blackwall	Mar. 25	8,454 18 10	6,637	216 1/2
London, Bright., and S. Coast	April 25	3,131 10 10	2,261	113
London and South Western	Mar. 31	20,383 14 8	18,566	463 1/2
Man., Shef., and Lincolnsh.	April 1	1,052 14 4	..	50
Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	Mar. 31	2,644 19 10	1,904	103
Midland Great Western (L.)	Mar. 31	5,429 0 0	..	84
Monkland	Mar. 24	2,315 0 0	..	59
North British	Mar. 31	1,022 19 1	..	45
Paris and Rouen	Mar. 24	1,388 2 3	709	47
Rouen and Havre	Mar. 24	6,570 1 2	7,045	163
Shrewsbury and Chester	Mar. 31	1,765 9 6	..	55 1/2
South Eastern	Mar. 30	2,009 14 9	..	40
South Devon	Mar. 25	684 2 1	839	36
Taff Vale	Mar. 24	11,828 11 7	..	270
Ulster	Mar. 24	6,557 4 11	7,392	260
Whitehaven Junction	Mar. 24	..	..	..
York, Newcastle, and Ber.	Mar. 24	..	..	..
York and North Midland	Mar. 24	..	..	..







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The Rev. Eliel Davis, Baptist Minister of that place, where he has faithfully laboured for seven years, died on Thursday night, the 29th ult., in the most sudden and alarming manner. He was in perfect health and retired to rest at eleven o'clock—was taken ill—became instantly speechless, and died in five minutes!

In consequence of this bereavement it is absolutely necessary to make immediate appeals to the Christian public on behalf of the destitute widow and nine fatherless children.

Subscriptions will be most thankfully received, addressed to Mr. JOHN BIRT ULPH, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; or to Mr. JOSEPH LAMBERT, Penstanton, Huntingdonshire; or in London, by Messrs. PRESCOT, GROVE and PRESCOT, Bankers; or in Lambeth, by Messrs. DOULTON and WATTS; or in Walworth, by the Rev. SAMUEL GREEN; or in Battersea, by the Rev. I. M. SOULE; or the Rev. ROBERT AMSTON, Putney, Surrey; or WILLIAM LEFARD SMITH, Esq., James-street, Covent-garden; or the Rev. ROBERT ROFF, of Cambridge; or the Rev. I. K. HOLLAND, of St. Ives; or at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, London.

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